

# Herald Tribune

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## 73 Internees Freed But Ulster Violence Goes On, Killing 4

BELFAST, April 7 (AP)—William Whitelaw, in his ninth day of ruling Northern Ireland as British secretary of state for this embattled province, today ordered the release of 73 internees and halted use of the ship Maidstone as a prison for some of the estimated 700 others held without trial as suspected terrorists.

But guerrillas seeking to unify Ulster with the Irish Republic disregarded the conciliatory British move and launched a new onslaught of violence, an outburst that left four persons dead.

Within hours of the detainees' release order, a sniper killed a British soldier on patrol in the Catholics' Ballymurphy district of this capital city.

On the other side of the city, three suspected terrorists blew themselves to pieces while loading explosives into a car.

These and other bombings and shootings made today the worst day of violence since London announced two weeks ago that it would assume direct control of the province. The take-over, after 51 years of Protestant-dominated local government brought Ulster to virtual civil-war status, went into effect on Thursday of last week.

The day began with Mr. Whitelaw's order for the immediate release of 73 internees—all suspected members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army—in a move he said might "herald the beginning of a phasing-out of internment."

An end to internment without trial is a key demand of the IRA.

A nine-day hunger strike by the 132 men aboard the Maidstone, a strike protesting their detention and prison conditions,



BELFAST HOMECOMING—61-year-old Frank McGlade being welcomed home by wife and daughter after release from prison yesterday. He was interned on Aug. 9, 1971.

ended with Mr. Whitelaw's order to discontinue use of the ship as a jail. Some were among those released and others will be transferred to different camps.

As internees walked to freedom, housewives lined the streets, clapping and cheering.

"It's great, just great to be free again," said Frank McGlade, 61, a construction worker, as he stepped through the gates of Belfast's Long Kesh camp.

Mr. McGlade, among the first to be rounded up when internment was introduced last August, said, "We still want to see the end—the total end—of the Special Powers Act," the measure authorizing detention without trial.

Jimmy Garvin, 18, said he was still weak at the knees from the Maidstone hunger strike. Morale on board was very good, he said, "but the food was so bad you wouldn't even give it to animals."

Toward Peace, Normality

Mr. Whitelaw described his orders as a "pretty good indication" of the British government's determination to give "a new lead toward peace and normality."

Then the day's first two bombs rocked Belfast. Three people were hurt in a gas-station bombing and a Boy Scout supply shop was wrecked after a young couple planted a 30-minute time bomb.

Three snipers ambushed a helicopter-borne army patrol as it touched down on the outskirts of Londonderry, Ulster's second-largest city. The soldiers said 70 rounds were fired at them and all missed. They said they believed an enemy gunman fell in the exchange of fire.

In Armagh, ecclesiastical capital of all Ireland, 15 shops and offices were shattered and a soldier

## Hanoi's Troops, Tanks 37 Miles From Saigon

### Laird Says U.S. Will Go On Bombing

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 7 (UPI)—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said today that U.S. planes would continue to bomb North Vietnam and the United States would refuse to negotiate with North Vietnam until its troops were pulled back across the Demilitarized Zone.

In the first high-level administration comment about the enemy offensive, Mr. Laird said at a news conference:

"There is a continuing major violation of the DMZ taking place at this very minute."

"The enemy has shown no willingness to seriously negotiate in Paris. It has shown no movement back across the DMZ and until those conditions are met, of course, we will continue to use the necessary power in order to protect our forces as they withdraw from Southeast Asia."

Mr. Laird nevertheless made it clear that U.S. ground troops would not be sent to South Vietnam to help cope with the enemy offensive.

"We will go forward with the withdrawal" of U.S. troops under President Nixon's plan, scheduled Mr. Laird said, pledging that "we will meet" the plan to reduce troop levels to 69,000 men by May 1. Some 95,000 U.S. soldiers, mostly in air and artillery support, remain in South Vietnam.



Melvin Laird

### Offensive Slowed in North; Fighting in Highlands, Delta

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, April 7 (UPI)—South Vietnamese troops abandoned the district capital of Loc Ninh, 60 miles north of Saigon, today, the third day of a southward push by North Vietnamese infantry in Binh Long Province.

U.S. Air Force F-4 jets from bases in Thailand flew 81 strikes against North Vietnamese positions yesterday and today, but the enemy drive, supported by tanks, pushed as far as Chon Thanh, 37 miles north of Saigon.

The enemy advances in the Cambodian border area, the first sizable ones since 1968, came as the North Vietnamese offensive in northern Quang Tri Province slowed under the pressure of hundreds of U.S. and South Vietnamese air strikes as cloud cover gave way to clear skies.

In the Central Highlands area west of Kontum, which is expected to develop into a third front of heavy North Vietnamese attacks, enemy forces were reported by senior U.S. officers to have cut the main highway between Kontum and Pleiku in several places.

In addition, a new enemy force, the Second North Vietnamese Division, was reported by intelligence sources to have joined the 320th Division and independent regiments and to be moving toward Kontum city.

A series of scattered—though coordinated—small attacks on South Vietnamese militia and army outposts throughout the Mekong Delta southwest of Saigon appeared to signal the beginning of a general offensive involving local Viet Cong soldiers in concert with the North Vietnamese units further north.

Enemy troops attacked in at least five provinces and killed a score of government troops. Forty enemy casualties were reported.

More than 500 U.S. jet fighters and B-52 heavy bombers struck heavily again today at North Vietnamese troop concentrations and surface-to-air missile and anti-aircraft sites both above and just below the Demilitarized Zone, which straddles the border between the two Vietnams.

The targets in North Vietnam included roads, bridges, storage areas and some of the three recently improved airfields around Dong Hoi, according to military officials in Saigon.

The Hanoi radio, monitored in Hong Kong, said three more U.S. planes had been shot down in North Vietnam and said Communist forces had inflicted heavy casualties on Saigon troops in capturing Loc Ninh.

The broadcast gave no details of the destruction of the U.S. planes except to say that they had been downed in the same area where Hanoi said yesterday that 10 U.S. planes had been shot down.

Three aircraft carriers in action were joined by the Constellation. Five Navy destroyers that are also shelling targets in, above and below the buffer zone were reinforced by two cruisers, the Chicago and the Oklahoma City, which carry six-inch naval guns that have a range of 13 miles.

One destroyer, the Lloyd Thomas, was hit yesterday by a 105-mm. howitzer shell, which caused light damage and three minor casualties.

A military officer in Saigon (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### Chest Pains Put Johnson In Hospital

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 7 (UPI)—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson suffered severe chest pains and was rushed to a hospital in a mobile heart unit before dawn today.

Doctors said the former President "is now comfortable and his condition is stable."

Mr. Johnson, 63, was visiting his daughter and son-in-law, Marjorie Maj. and Mrs. Charles Robb, when the pains struck. At the hospital he was treated and underwent a series of tests to determine his condition.

## A Boost to Brandt's Campaign Moscow, Bonn Initial Trade Pact

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, April 7 (UPI)—West Germany and the Soviet Union today inked a long-term trade agreement that both sides hope will give new impetus to Chancellor Willy Brandt's drive to win ratification of Bonn's non-aggression pacts with the Soviet Union and Poland.

Both Moscow and Bonn have staked their European policies on ratification of the treaties and final approval of a new Berlin agreement as major steps toward relaxation of tensions in Central Europe.

But Mr. Brandt has only a hair-thin majority in the Bundestag in favor of the treaties, provided he can hold wavering supporters within his government coalition when the treaties come up for a vote early next month.

The new trade agreement, the first between the two countries in eight years, formally includes West Berlin within the trading zone represented by Bonn—an important concession by the Russians evidently intended to strengthen Mr. Brandt's hand against Christian Democratic party opponents of the non-aggression treaties.

Soviet political objections to linking West Berlin with West Germany, as Bonn desires, have been the primary obstacle to concluding trade agreements since the last one expired in 1963.

The importance which the Kremlin attaches to the non-aggression pacts was underscored earlier this week when Premier Alexei N. Kosygin told departing West German ambassador Helmut Altard, that a failure to ratify could damage the confidence developed between the two countries over the last 20 months.

But Moscow's decision to make a concession on trade matters marks a shift of tactics from only a month ago when the Soviet press was carrying harsh attacks on German opponents of the treaties. West German officials were understood to have cautioned the Russians that such tactics would only stiffen the opposition and complicate Mr. Brandt's problems. Since then, the press campaign has eased.

The promise of more trade with the Soviet Union, on the other hand, was one of the benefits which Chancellor Brandt's coalition had said would flow from the treaties.

The German negotiating team, headed by ambassador-at-large Peter Herres, was reported to have urged Moscow to allow immediate publication of the new trade pact with the evident hope that it would help Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party in state elections and hence improve his (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## U.S. Tells UN It Breaks Rhodesia Embargo

UNITED NATIONS, April 7 (UPI)—The United States yesterday reported to the 15-member Sanctions Committee of the Security Council that it had received a second shipment of Rhodesian chrome ore.

The imports are in violation of the council's 1968 trade embargo against Rhodesia, but were made possible by an act of Congress late last year which declared that President Nixon may not prohibit the import of any strategic material from a non-Communist country.

The secretary rebuked Moscow for not putting any restraint on how Hanoi used this equipment. The United States, he noted, had (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## North Vietnam Asks France To Get U.S. to Stop Bombing

PARIS, April 7 (AP)—North Vietnam today asked France to "use its influence" with the United States in an attempt to stop the bombing of North Vietnam.

Nguyen Tuan Lieu, chargé d'affaires at Hanoi's delegation-general in the French capital, conveyed the request in a meeting with Hervé Alphand, secretary-general of the French Foreign Ministry, the North Vietnamese announced.

An official said Mr. Lieu asked the French government to "continue condemning the bombardment" of North Vietnam in the "spirit of the Panmunjom Declaration" of 1966 by the late President Charles de Gaulle, who strongly condemned the U.S. role in Vietnam.

Mr. Lieu also asked the French to call on the United States to end the Vietnamization program and to reply to the seven-point peace plan put forward at the Paris peace talks by the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government.

U.S. Shuns Talks

PARIS, April 7 (Reuters)—The United States ruled out an early resumption of the Vietnam peace talks here today and rejected as "absolutely ridiculous" the latest calls by North Vietnam and the Viet Cong for a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

A spokesman for the U.S. delegation to the Paris conference said that as long as the Communists insisted that the Viet Cong approve the Viet Cong's peace plan of last July "there is no sense in talking to them."

## Soviet Papers Harshly Attack Solzhenitsyn

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, April 7 (UPI)—Two Soviet newspapers today published a harsh and detailed criticism of Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn's latest novel, "August, 1914." The article likened Mr. Solzhenitsyn's view of World War I to Hitler's, an extraordinarily harsh comparison by Soviet standards.

The attack, published in *Trud*, a daily paper, and *Literary Echo*, a weekly, appeared originally in a Polish Roman Catholic paper and was written by a Polish critic, Yezhi Romanovsky.

The article was published in Poland last month, before Mr. Solzhenitsyn gave a detailed public statement to two American correspondents attacking the Soviet government. Friends of the author predicted several weeks ago that a new campaign against him would begin soon in the Soviet press.

Published in *West*

The article, published today takes Mr. Solzhenitsyn to task for his view of history and for allegedly trying "to prettify German militarism" in "August, 1914."

The book was rejected by seven Soviet publishing houses. Mr. Solzhenitsyn said last week, "It is being published in the West."

According to the Polish critic, Mr. Solzhenitsyn denigrated "Russians and Slavs" as he "attributed to German militarism" in his description of the battle of Tannenberg, when a Russian army was destroyed by the Kaiser's forces.

The critic charged that Mr. Solzhenitsyn glorified Tannenberg "as the way the Fascist leaders, Hitler among them, spoke" of it.

He also accused Mr. Solzhenitsyn of lacking sympathy for the wartime revolutionary movement and of espousing ideas typical of

## Magazines, Papers, Movie Producers in a Frenzy

Romance in Model Prison Becomes a Big Affair in Italy

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, April 7 (UPI)—After weeks filled with sinister talk of plots and bombings, Italy suddenly has something to chuckle about—romance in Rome's model prison between a woman correction officer and a convicted murderer named, believe it or not, Vulcano.

This is the stuff that musical comedy or film farce is made of. And some producers reportedly are scrambling to be first in bringing out a movie based on the affair.

Mass-circulation magazines are frantically bidding for the memoirs of Dr. Mariano Vulcano, the 38-year-old jail Casanova, or seeking to get hold of his diary, said to be in the hands of an investigating magistrate.

Unlike the historic Casanova, who in 1786 made his celebrated escape from Venice's state prison, Vulcano made no attempt to break out of Rebibbia, the most modern penitentiary in Italy, on Rome's eastern outskirts.

However, a few days ago he was transferred to an older institution in Viterbo in what was described as a precautionary measure.

The magazine publishers are, of course, also after the story of Dr. Giuliana Meogrossi, who until recently was deputy director of Rebibbia. She is now under criminal investigation for allegedly having carried on for months with an inmate.

Found by newsmen, the 29-year-old penologist said she had no comment. She resigned from the civil service last week following her abrupt transfer from Rebibbia to the Ministry of Justice and since then has tried to keep out of the public eye.

Local newspapers, which delightedly splash what they call the "Rebibbia love story" over entire pages, quoted the woman official as having told a confidante: "It was passion. We plan to marry."

Dr. Meogrossi was officially notified by assistant prosecutor

## Interkosmos-6 Launched

MOSCOW, April 7 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today launched Interkosmos-6, an unmanned Sputnik satellite with the help of Warsaw Pact nations, Tass said. The craft will study particles of primary cosmic radiation and meteor particles in near-earth space, the agency added.



Giuliana Meogrossi



Diplomats Meet in London

U.K. Asks New Geneva Talks On Indochina; Russia Says No

LONDON, April 7 (Reuters).—Britain today raised with the Soviet Union the possibility of reconvening the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina, but without success, informed British sources said here.

British and the Soviet Union were co-chairmen of the conference. Moscow has been against its reconvening in recent years.

Sir Denis Greenhill, top British Foreign Office official, raised the possibility of reconvening the conference during a meeting with Mikhail Smirnovsky, Soviet Ambassador here.

Mr. Smirnovsky replied that the United States should go back to the Vietnam peace conference table in Paris, the sources said.

45-Minute Talk

The Vietnam peace talks in Paris were indefinitely suspended on March 22 by the United States until the Communists "showed readiness for serious negotiations."

Sir Denis asked Mr. Smirnovsky to call on him, and their meeting lasted about 45 minutes. The purpose of the meeting was to raise the question of Vietnam. But other subjects of mutual interest were also discussed, the sources said.

Mr. Smirnovsky also declined to accept a South Vietnamese note from Sir Denis, the sources said.

The note, on Vietnamese developments following the recent North Vietnamese military offensive, was handed to the British Ambassador in Saigon, Francis Brooks Richards, by the South Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Tran Van Lam, yesterday.

It was addressed to the two co-chairmen of the Geneva conference, Britain and the Soviet Union.

While the note does not ask the co-chairmen to take any specific action, South Vietnam, which does not have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, asked Britain to forward a copy to the Soviet government.

It was for this reason that Sir Denis asked Mr. Smirnovsky to call on him.

Aggression Charge

The sources declined to discuss the contents of the South Vietnamese note. But they recalled that the Saigon Foreign Ministry on April 3 accused Hanoi of open aggression by sending troops, tanks and artillery from above the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) to try to occupy the South's two northern provinces.

The British Foreign Office last Tuesday expressed regret that "North Vietnam still appears to be trying to impose its will in South Vietnam by force." It declared that it was still Britain's policy to help to promote a negotiated settlement in Vietnam by any means available, either in the context of the Geneva conference or outside it.

The Soviet Union has turned down several previous British requests to try to arrange a new Geneva-type conference.

The 1954 Geneva conference ended a seven-year war in the then French Indochina states of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Waldheim Ready To Offer His Aid Over Vietnam

PARIS, April 7 (AP).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today in commenting on the Vietnam situation, "We are always prepared to offer our good offices if all sides—I say all sides—which are concerned, want it."

Mr. Waldheim said that as far as the United Nations organization itself is concerned, it had not been asked to deal with the Vietnam problem and he added, "As long as there are negotiations in Paris it is not possible for the UN to deal with the problem."

Mr. Waldheim, here on an official visit, addressed newsmen after visiting President Georges Pompidou.

Earlier Mr. Waldheim conferred for two hours with Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann.

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VATICAN GARDENS—Group of paying visitors admiring fountain during guided tour around Vatican gardens, officially opened to public on Friday. The price of a tour is 1,500 lire (\$2.60). At extreme right, framed in flower-arch, St. Peter's Dome.

Enemy Within 37 Miles of Saigon

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said the shell had been fired from below the Demilitarized Zone and had made a hole in the destroyer seven feet above the waterline. Presumably it was fired by enemy gunners using one of the 50 U.S.-made howitzers abandoned by retreating South Vietnamese forces in Quang Tri Province last weekend.

Reinforced South Vietnamese infantry troops and marines appeared to be holding their improvised defense lines along the Cu Viet River east and west of Dongha. In the hills southwest of Hue, south of Quang Tri, heavy battles have been raging for days between South Vietnamese troops and a North Vietnamese force of about 1,200 men.

**Defense Point Attacked**  
A ground attack was reported on one of the principal defense points, 19 miles southwest of Hue.

"They're either making a thrust at Hue or else a kind of diversionary movement to keep troops tied down there so they can't help farther north," a U.S. officer said.

B-52s flew four missions in Quang Tri Province, the U.S. command said, all west of Quang Tri City. One hundred eighty-five tactical bomber strikes in the two northern provinces were also reported.

No details were available on how many planes flew north of the Demilitarized Zone, but the number was thought to be considerable.

North Vietnamese surface-to-air missiles have been fired from south of the buffer area since the North Vietnamese took over the northern half of Quang Tri Sunday.

Solzhenitsyn Under Fire

(Continued from Page 1)  
Army, which seemed better trained, equipped and led.

"As should be expected," the Polish critic writes, "Solzhenitsyn's books have been received with open arms in the West" because they show "hatred for the Soviet Union."

In another development, friends of the author report that the Swedish Embassy in Moscow has notified Mr. Solzhenitsyn that he may still be able to receive his 1970 Nobel Prize for literature at some unspecified date. Earlier this week, the Soviet Union denied a visa to Dr. Karl Gierow, a representative of the Nobel committee, who had planned to present the prize in Moscow this Sunday.

UN Rights Panel Hears U.S. Back Public Criticism

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 7 (AP).—The United States told the Soviet Union yesterday that "unlike some countries, we solve our problems in public in consultation with the people."

Replying to Soviet criticism in the United Nations Human Rights Commission, the U.S. representative, William E. Schabas, said, "We admit our problems and we discuss them although we don't always put the same interpretation on them as the Soviet delegate."

"Dear Gierow, The refusal of a visa means a prohibition on the presentation. Do not be sad. We can put it up for many years. It is a shame but not ours. I embrace you."

Heroin Cache Seized On Ship at Miami

MIAMI, April 7 (Reuters).—Miami police today seized 25 pounds of heroin valued at \$10 million in street sales and said it was smuggled in aboard the British freighter Lammedon.

Three men were arrested and held in \$100,000 bail each on charges of conspiracy to smuggle heroin. One is a Chinese member of the crew.

Mansfield, Scott Go To China April 16

WASHINGTON, April 7 (UPI).—Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield and Republican leader Hugh Scott will visit China for three weeks starting April 17, Sen. Mansfield released this statement.

"The joint leadership announced today that they have accepted an invitation from the People's Republic of China to visit that country."

"They stated they would leave Washington April 16. It is anticipated that they will spend about three weeks in the People's Republic, visiting various cities, meeting with government officials, and visiting schools, hospitals, collective farms, industrial plants, and other points of interest."

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Laird Says U.S. Will Bomb Until N. Viets Pull Back

(Continued from Page 1)  
limited South Vietnam to using U.S.-supplied weapons only for defense.

In other developments:

● In Key Biscayne, Fla., where President Nixon is spending the weekend, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said the President is making the overall policy decisions on U.S. reaction to the offensive. But he said the President is leaving the selection of targets for the bombing raids to others.

● On Capitol Hill, Democratic senators demanded that the United States resume the peace conference in Paris and negotiate a compromise political agreement to end the Vietnam war. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Mass., said in a speech, for example, "What we ask is a genuine effort to compromise." Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Minn., said: "We may have our pride hurt (but) we should disengage and we should do so as quickly as we can."

● A Justice party source, quoted by the semi-official Anatolian agency, said Mr. Sunay's criticism of parliament for obstructionism on reforms is unjust.

The source, in a dig at the army-backed government of Premier Nihat Erim, said, "It is wrong to lay the incompetence of the administration at the door of parliament."

Turkish Parties Reject Proposed Rule by Decree

ANKARA, April 7 (AP).—Turkey's four major political parties have reportedly rejected President Cevdet Sunay's request for a temporary halt to political activity and for empowering the government to issue laws by decree.

The Justice party, with 223 deputies in the 540-seat assembly, has reportedly informed Mr. Sunay that it would be against the constitution to grant the request.

A Justice party source, quoted by the semi-official Anatolian agency, said Mr. Sunay's criticism of parliament for obstructionism on reforms is unjust.

The source, in a dig at the army-backed government of Premier Nihat Erim, said, "It is wrong to lay the incompetence of the administration at the door of parliament."

Ceylon Freeing 5,000 Held as Rebel Suspects

COLOMBO, Ceylon, April 7 (AP).—Five thousand suspected insurgents held in detention since last year's abortive insurrection are being freed, a spokesman announced today.

He said the releases, which began in mid-March, would be completed by the end of April. The detainees had been held for reported attendance at indoctrination classes conducted by the outlawed People's Liberation Front.

Last week Justice Minister Felix Bandaranaike said that of 15,000 persons held for suspected insurgency, 2,500 had been found "completely innocent" and released. Nearly 5,000 were found to have only attended classes conducted by the insurgents' political wing, and had not participated in any criminal act against the state.

Mr. Bandaranaike said about 8,000 others would remain in custody for "criminal complicity." They are to be tried by a special criminal justice commission set up under laws passed by parliament earlier this week.

Mujib to Bhutto: Recognize Dacca And Join in Talks

DACCA, April 7 (AP).—Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman appealed to Pakistan's President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto today to recognize Bangladesh and to meet with him and Indian leaders to settle problems confronting the three nations.

"Let us declare this subcontinent an area of peace," Sheikh Mujib said in his appeal to Mr. Bhutto, delivered at a meeting of the council of the shah's Awami League. About 3,000 delegates were at the session of his political organization's top body, its first meeting since Bangladesh was fashioned out of East Pakistan last December.

Sheikh Mujib said that Pakistani rulers had long been playing the game of confrontation and had committed many misdeeds in the name of Islam.

He appealed to Mr. Bhutto to grasp the heads of friendship of India and Bangladesh and help usher in a new era of peace and cooperation in the subcontinent.

Pope Receives Lodge

VATICAN CITY, April 7 (AP).—Henry Cabot Lodge, President Nixon's special envoy to the Vatican, was received in audience by Pope Paul VI today. The Vatican did not disclose what they discussed.

73 Freed but Ulster Killing Goes On

(Continued from Page 1)  
were thrown 50 yards in a blast which demolished five private garages in a Belfast residential quarter.

An acetylene tank in one of the garages detonated at the 20 pounds of explosives went off. The street was evacuated.

Brian Faulkner, Ulster's prime minister until his resignation last week over Britain's take-over, stressed that the criterion for internment releases should be that they not endanger general security.

But his call for an immediate response through a cessation of violence went unheeded by the IRA's militant Provisional wing, which has declared that the battle against British rule will go on unabated.

The "fight-on" decision of the IRA "Provos" came yesterday after calls in several Catholic quarters for a halt to the violence while the British peace initiative is given a chance to work.

Bernadette Devlin, 24-year-old Catholic civil-rights campaigner and member of the British Parliament, said the internment releases today were a tribute only to the "courage and determination of the men behind the wire."

"Eight days' hunger strike sank the Maudsley—nothing else," she declared. "The struggle goes on until all men are free."

"Finish It Off"

Rory O'Brady, political leader of the Provisional IRA, said: "The fight must continue, even though more lives will be lost." Speaking in a radio interview broadcast from Dublin, Mr. O'Brady said: "The mood of the people and of the fighting organizations is to finish it off this time, for all time, and put an end to Northern Ireland politics."

"It has gone so far now, let us get it over with. Let us not sentence the future generation to what we are experiencing."

The IRA's Londonderry command said it fully supported the Dublin stand. It announced a two-week campaign of hunger strikes, public meetings and picket lines in the city.

The diametrically opposed Ulster Vanguard movement, the hard-line Protestant group pledged to retain Ulster's allegiance to Britain, meanwhile said that its own plans for rent strikes and industrial protest action were at an advanced stage.

Vanguard spokesmen denounced the internment releases today as "disgraceful" in the light of the number of explosions during the day.

Irish Republic Premier Jack Lynch welcomed the releases and said:

Austria Seeks Aid Of Italy on EEC

ROME, April 7 (Reuters).—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky today held talks with Italian government leaders to enlist their support in negotiations for an economic agreement between Austria and the European Common Market.

The negotiations reached a crucial phase in Brussels last month with full agreement on a number of major problems, including a gradual reduction of trade tariffs. But there are two important areas on which the two sides failed to agree—agricultural products and so-called "sensitive products," which include paper, fibers, textiles, steel, aluminum, and other metals.

The farm workers won a two-year labor contract with a new daily minimum wage of 3,250 lire (\$7), better old-age benefits, a two-stage reduction of the work week from 42 to 40 hours and new pay scales based on seniority. The agreement followed mediation by leftist Christian Democrat Labor Minister Carlo Donat Cattin. It had been preceded by massive strikes and demonstrations supported by industrial unions.

The railwaymen, who began agitating with a 48-hour national strike last November, won higher pay, shorter hours and a four billion lire (\$764 million) government grant to improve their social conditions—including new eating and sleeping quarters for thousands of men.

Regional strikes by the railwaymen have caused travel difficulties recently at the start of the annual rush of foreign tourists.

Tourists are still facing serious difficulties in air travel. Today the airport unions announced that they would "intensify the struggle" to get Alitalia to the negotiating table.

The gasoline workers, whose strikes forced drivers to hunt for filling stations, also agreed to a new agreement on shorter hours and reduced weekend work.

Commonwealth Weighs EEC Bid

LONDON, April 7 (AP).—Commonwealth officials from 30 countries today agreed to a two-day meeting yesterday resolved to approach negotiations for association with the enlarged European Economic Community with caution.

Conference sources said that caution was needed to avoid an economic world bloc that is too tightly knit. Such a bloc may force other powers like the United States or Japan to seek similar groupings in order to insure them a share of world markets. This could lead to splitting the world into economic and political groupings, they agreed.

Conference sources said that officials also decided that it would be unwise at this early stage to define their negotiations' progress before the EEC get under way. This could be in January next year at the earliest delegates said.

East German Meets Officials In Washington

WASHINGTON, April 7 (UPI).—The State Department confirmed yesterday that an East German official met here this week with a White House employee and two State Department officials but discounted the significance of any discussion that was held.

The State Department press officer, Robert J. McCloskey, said Klaus Montag, a professor at the East German Institute for Training Diplomats, attended a public seminar at George Washington University and met two of the participants who are State Department employees.

Mr. Montag "lunched with Robert G. Livingston of the National Security Council, but said this came about at a private luncheon arranged by 'American academic circles.'"

The Washington Post quoted Mr. Montag as having attributed great significance to his talks with the three U.S. officials. He said he was encouraged by the U.S. government's "more realistic attitude" toward East Germany. Mr. McCloskey said the story "imputes more than is merited."

Heath Appoints Robert Carr Majority Leader in Commons

By Joseph Frayman

Conservative party, which has been running consistently behind the Labor party in public opinion polls, Mr. Heath gave Lord Carrington, defense minister, the extra job of party chief, and James Prior, agriculture minister, the deputy party leadership, giving the party organization two roles in the cabinet.

As leader of the Commons, Mr. Carr will have the tough job of piloting through the House a heavy government program, including the bill to take Britain into the European "Common Market." As employment minister, he saw through Parliament the controversial industrial relations act, but his record as an industrial conciliator has been overshadowed by the rise in unemployment to more than a million.

One of the back benches promoted to junior minister was Robert Chichester-Clark, leader of the eight-strong Ulster Unionist party in the House. Seven of them recently announced they were withdrawing from the government because it assumed direct rule in Ulster. Mr. Chichester-Clark's promotion as a middle-rank minister at the department of employment commits him to support the government.

Farm, Railway Workers Reach Accords

Italy's Highway, Air Traffic Slowed by Continuing Strikes

ROME, April 7 (Reuters).—Strikes today crippled Italy's road and air traffic as two major pay agreements ended months of labor strife among farm workers and railwaymen.

Alitalia airlines flights were cut to 40 percent for the second successive day as airport ground crews agitated for the start of negotiations on a new contract.

Simultaneously, the third 24-hour strike in recent weeks by 50,000 workers in private oil companies brought gasoline shortages at filling stations, airports and industrial plants.

Italian journalists announced a two-hour token strike for tomorrow in protest at the firing by a Sardinian newspaper of Enrico Clemente, president of the Sardinian Press Association. The journalists' union said it considers the firing an anti-union measure.

The settlement, last night of the 1,500,000 farm laborers' dispute coincided with an agreement that brought a pay rise for the 80,000 employees of the state-run railways.

The farm workers won a two-year labor contract with a new daily minimum wage of 3,250 lire (\$7), better old-age benefits, a two-stage reduction of the work week from 42 to 40 hours and new pay scales based on seniority. The agreement followed mediation by leftist Christian Democrat Labor Minister Carlo Donat Cattin. It had been preceded by massive strikes and demonstrations supported by industrial unions.

The railwaymen, who began agitating with a 48-hour national strike last November, won higher pay, shorter hours and a four billion lire (\$764 million) government grant to improve their social conditions—including new eating and sleeping quarters for thousands of men.

Regional strikes by the railwaymen have caused travel difficulties recently at the start of the annual rush of foreign tourists.

Tourists are still facing serious difficulties in air travel. Today the airport unions announced that they would "intensify the struggle" to get Alitalia to the negotiating table.

The gasoline workers, whose strikes forced drivers to hunt for filling stations, also agreed to a new agreement on shorter hours and reduced weekend work.

New Trade Accord Initialed By Russia and West Germany

(Continued from Page 1)  
hand in the crucial Bundestag maneuvering over the trade agreement might be published Monday, but that it would not be signed or come into force until after ratification of the non-aggression pact with Moscow.

The trade agreement envisages a significant expansion of commerce between Moscow and Bonn above the level of about \$760 million a year achieved in 1970, already making West Germany Moscow's third most important capitalist trading partner. The new agreement is to run through 1974.

For the Soviet Union, a primary objective of improved economic and political relations with Bonn is to draw upon German technology and know-how to speed up the building of industrial projects, enlargement of individual enterprises, as well as exchange of patents, licenses, and technical documents.

Another advantage for Moscow is that the agreement will grant the Soviet Union the same degree of liberalization of imports into West Germany as other Communist countries in Eastern Europe. In the agreement, Bonn is committed to lifting import quotas currently in force, once the agreement takes effect.

The German side inserted a price protection clause to prevent Soviet goods from undercutting German products on the German market.

German sources said the trade agreement does not require ratification, but must go before the European Common Market Commission.


WEATHER

	C	F	
ALABAMA	15	59	Partly cloudy
ALASKA	10	50	Cloudy
ARIZONA	23	73	Overcast
ARKANSAS	14	57	Rain
ATLANTA	24	75	Cloudy
AUSTIN	24	75	Cloudy
BALTIMORE	15	59	Cloudy
BOSTON	15	59	Cloudy
BUFFALO	15	59	Cloudy
CHICAGO	15	59	Cloudy
CINCINNATI	15	59	Cloudy
CLEVELAND	15	59	Cloudy
DALLAS	15	59	Cloudy
DENVER	15	59	Cloudy
DETROIT	15	59	Cloudy
HOUSTON	15	59	Cloudy
KANSAS CITY	15	59	Cloudy
LAKE SUPERIOR	15	59	Cloudy
LAKES	15	59	Cloudy
LONDON	15	59	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Cloudy
LYNN	15	59	Cloudy
MADRID	15	59	Cloudy
MILWAUKEE	15	59	Cloudy
MINNEAPOLIS	15	59	Cloudy
MOBILE	15	59	Cloudy
MONTREAL	15	59	Cloudy
MOSCOW	15	59	Cloudy
NEW YORK	15	59	Cloudy
NORFOLK	15	59	Cloudy
OSLO	15	59	Cloudy
PARIS	15	59	Cloudy
PHOENIX	15	59	Cloudy
PITTSBURGH	15	59	Cloudy
PORTLAND	15	59	Cloudy
RENO	15	59	Cloudy
RICHMOND	15	59	Cloudy
SALT LAKE CITY	15	59	Cloudy
SEATTLE	15	59	Cloudy
SPRINGFIELD	15	59	Cloudy
ST. LOUIS	15	59	Cloudy
ST. PETERSBURG	15	59	Cloudy
TAMPA	15	59	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	15	59	Cloudy
TEXAS	15	59	Cloudy
UTAH	15	59	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	15	59	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	15	59	Cloudy
WASH. DC	15	59	Cloudy
WICHITA	15	59	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	15	59	Cloudy
WYOMING	15	59	Cloudy



**By Jack Rosenthal**

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM

the  the

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## Vietnam 'Options'

The spreading Communist offensive in South Vietnam finally brings to a head the inherent contradictions in the Indochina policy followed by the Nixon administration for the last three years.

The administration has on the one hand progressively reduced the direct American military manpower commitment to South Vietnam, responding to the growing consensus that U.S. objectives in the conflict were not worth the requisite expenditure in manpower, material and national prestige. It indeed those objectives were obtainable at all.

The President has, on the other hand, persistently refused to modify the fundamental goal that has dominated U.S. policy for two decades—retention of a friendly non-Communist government in Saigon. Since the Communists predictably have refused to accept an administration terms the settlement of a war they have not lost—that is, a settlement that would assure survival of the Thieu regime—peace based on a political compromise has been impossible to obtain.

With the United States clinging to its political objectives while steadily reducing its military commitment, it was inevitable that at some point the other side would find conditions favorable for another attempt to achieve its own goals by military action. That moment of truth may have now arrived.

The President and his aides gambled that when the showdown occurred—if it occurred

—a foe believed to have been gravely weakened by earlier battles and by American air interdiction would prove no match for an expanded and strengthened South Vietnamese Army, backed by unspecified American air power. This is the rationale for the so-called Vietnamization program that now has been sharply challenged by the strength and early successes of the Communist offensive. The agonizing question for the President, for Congress and for the American people is to what extent should the United States intervene if the tide of battle should begin to swing decisively against Saigon?

Administration spokesmen have asserted that the President is keeping "all options" open. In fact, Mr. Nixon's options are severely limited. Having committed himself to disengagement from Vietnam, having repeatedly stressed South Vietnam's ability to fight its own battles, the President has a moral and constitutional obligation to consult with Congress before recommitting American forces—ground, sea or air—to expanded battles in an undeclared war that lost its last vestige of legislative sanction when Congress repealed the Tonkin Gulf Resolution.

In weighing the options, the President and Congress must coolly consider the national interest—whether the goal of saving the present regime in Saigon is worth the heavy costs and risks of re-escalating the conflict. In our view it is not. It is at last time that Saigon fought its own battles. It is time that the President put his repeatedly stated faith in Vietnamization to the test.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Pacts With Portugal, Bahrain

Last winter, the United States made a formal agreement with Portugal to use Lajes Field in the Azores, and it took over a British Persian Gulf facility in Bahrain to use as a base of its own. Contending that these executive agreements circumvented the Senate, Sen. Clifford Case, R., N.J., urged the administration to submit them both as treaties. It refused. The Senate then endorsed his plea, 50 to 6. Again the administration refused. So now he is asking the Senate to block funds or aid in any form from flowing to Portugal or Bahrain.

Sen. Case believes the fundamental question of the Senate's right to pass on pacts with foreign governments is involved, and we believe he is right. To argue that the United States has been using the Azores base for three decades—the last one without an agreement—begs the constitutional question posed by the formal renewal and ignores the key political question of Portugal's increasing involvement in wars in its African colonies. As for Bahrain, the flimsiness of the State Department's argument—that there's no difference between using a British base and taking over that base—illustrates nothing so much as why the department's estate has fallen as low as it has.

In the Portuguese case the political issue is particularly sharp. The package which included the base agreement also contained some \$35 million worth of assorted kinds of economic aid, plus possible access to as much as \$400 million in Export-Import Bank credits to finance civilian development exports to European Portugal. Many Americans, and not only blacks, wince at any American involvement with the anachronistic colonial regime in Lisbon, even for an ostensible purpose—NATO defense—which has no immediate connection with Africa. The administration, however, added injury to insult by lumping aid and credits into the base-renewal deal. The inevitable if not the intended result was to convey an impression of American endorsement of overall Portuguese policy—an impression, we might add, which Lisbon has avidly spread.

The Nixon administration's tendency to put more weight on U.S. economic interests and less on political questions, in its dealings with white minority governments in Africa, has been apparent for some time. Sen. Case's point assures the Congress an opportunity to make its own judgment on this matter.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Still No Nobel

Whatever Alexander Solzhenitsyn's original intention may have been, he has successfully provoked the Soviet government into a political blunder. Against the background of Soviet history, it is understandable that the rulers of Russia are not accustomed to being defied by one of their own citizens living within their borders. This is what Solzhenitsyn did last week in holding his fascinating press conference and in describing the pressures of the regime. Soviet leaders reacted, as Solzhenitsyn may have calculated they would, by denying the secretary of the Swedish Academy a visa to Moscow where he planned to present this

Sunday Solzhenitsyn's Nobel gold medallion and diploma originally awarded him in 1970. The Kremlin has in effect confirmed the validity of Solzhenitsyn's complaints, and has revived the stain on Soviet prestige implicit in Solzhenitsyn's failure to receive the symbols of his Nobel Prize. The Soviet rulers have reminded the world that their basic position is that even Russia's greatest living writer has no rights his government needs to respect, an attitude similar to that taken by 19th-century Czarist regimes toward some of Russia's literary immortals of that era.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Bonn-Moscow Treaties

It is probably premature to suggest that the Christian Democrats are having second thoughts about opposing ratification of the treaties, but they must surely be rather shaken by foreign reaction to the prospect that they may be successful. They have always stressed their loyalty to the Western alliance and the Common Market, yet now they look around and see the governments of East and West in a rare state of unanimity on the damage to the whole delicate fabric of East-West relations if the treaties are not ratified.

Among other consequences, the Four Power agreement on Berlin would not be put into effect and the Russians might show their anger by precipitating another Berlin crisis. Prospects for balanced force reductions in Europe would be badly set back. The SALT

talks would suffer. President Nixon's visit to Moscow would take place under a new cloud of doubts and suspicion.

Responsibility for all this would weigh heavily on the West German opposition, and it seems unlikely that they realized the full implications when they decided to oppose the treaties.

—From the Times (London).

### Muskie After Wisconsin

The candidate widely regarded before the primaries began as the frontrunner for the Democratic nomination, Sen. Muskie, ranked only a poor fourth in the Wisconsin primary. After his previous poor showing in Florida, he must now be regarded as pretty well obliterated, although he insists he will stay in the fight—unlike Mayor Lindsay, who has quite rightly thrown his hand in.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 8, 1897

NEW YORK—The recent town and city elections in the United States are strong reminders to the Republican administration and Congress that it is high time to turn their attention to the question of establishing the finances of the country on a sound basis. This was the purpose for which they were elected, and not in order to further tax the people by a bill which in many respects is worse than the old McKinley tariff that the voters repudiated at the polls some years ago.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 8, 1922

PARIS—To what extent the entry of woman into the sphere of active civic life may tend towards the increase of divorce is a question which is beginning to interest the public. It has been remarked that in some countries the courts are inclined to recognize profound differences of sentiment on political subjects between man and wife as sufficient evidence of "incompatibility of temper" and consequently as adequate ground for divorce.



## Giap's Risky Adventure

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Communists in Vietnam are now trying to win the war in one decisive stroke, as they defeated the French in the battle of Dien Bien Phu in 1954. It is a bold but puzzling strategy.

For while the enemy has thrown about 35,000 men into the battle just south of the Demilitarized Zone, and has had some initial success under cover of cloudy weather, there is little chance that they can corner and eliminate the main units of the South Vietnamese before the United States gets the full thump of its air power into the action.

This is not a Dien Bien Phu situation. The South Vietnamese now have over a million men under arms, and they are not concentrated and vulnerable, as the French were in the bloody ending of the other Indochina war.

### Organized Units

Also, the United States has over 500 attack planes in and around Southeast Asia, and these are being steadily reinforced and directed against the larger enemy units now invading South Vietnam, not in scattered guerrilla bands but in classic organized formations.

Apparently, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, who masterminded the Communist victory at Dien Bien Phu, hopes that dramatic victories in the north around Quang Tri City, and in Binh Long Province, 75 miles north of Saigon, would stun and disorganize the entire South Vietnamese defense organization, but this is not likely with American planes dominating the air.

Moreover, the Communists have left themselves vulnerable at the rear. According to Pentagon estimates, 12 of North Vietnam's 14 regular divisions are now operating outside of North Vietnam in Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam.

In this recent invasion operation, Hanoi has openly invaded South Vietnam across the DMZ and increased the risk of a counterattack by air and sea in North Vietnam behind their advancing forces. Maybe Giap's swift organized blow, north and south at the same time, can split and paralyze the south, and provide a political capital for the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam, but it is a risky adventure.

The intriguing question is why Giap chose to move now. The weather favors the offense, and won't later on, but the U.S. expeditionary force will be down to 69,000 by May 1, and will be below the 50,000 mark a month later, with election pressure on the President to bring most of the remnant home before November.

The speculation in official quarters here is that Hanoi has already discounted the U.S. ground combat forces in Vietnam, now reduced to about 6,000, especially since President Nixon has ordered them to stay out of the ground fighting unless they are attacked, and that Giap believes he can defeat the South Vietnamese units, as he did in Laos.

Officials here are not assuming Giap's defeat, though they are reasonably confident the offensive can be contained, and they are even saying once again that if the enemy fails this time, Hanoi will finally agree to a negotiated settlement.

It has always been a mystery why the Nixon administration thinks the enemy will negotiate a settlement with our forces winding down to 50,000, when Hanoi and the National Liberation Front refused to negotiate and compromise when we had over 500,000 men in Vietnam, but even the highest officials here are still talking about Giap's "last gasp" and predicting a settlement if the invasion is stopped.

Giap always has the option, which he has taken many times before, of retreating across the Cambodian and Laotian frontiers if his invasion is stopped. He would obviously like to demonstrate that the Communists can defeat the South Vietnamese on the ground, even against American air power, and thus disrupt Washington's Vietnamization program and compel a settlement on Hanoi's terms.

### 30 Years of Battle

But if he fails he can always break off the battle and regroup back home. He has not fought and waited for 30 years in order

to settle just when the last of the American ground forces are packing up. Maybe after the election, if he still finds President Nixon in the White House, free of political pressure to bring the Air Force home too, Giap might talk compromise rather than face four more years of punishment from the air, but to settle before the election, thus aiding Nixon's reelection, is scarcely plausible.

Meanwhile, the most serious military operation since the Tet offensive is under way, and the guess here is that, even if American air power is effective, the battle will last until mid-May. That is not a pleasant prospect here, for Nixon is due in Moscow on May 22, and if the invasion is not over by then, the atmosphere for the talks on critical world questions will not be very genial.

## Letters

### 'Torch' Reunion

On Nov. 8, 1942, the three Royal Navy destroyers Beagle, Boadicea and Bulldog helped to escort to the beaches in the vicinity of Oran in Algeria nearly 20,000 American soldiers who were to take part in the initial landings of Operation Torch. The Allied formations involved were the entire U.S. 1st Infantry Division, the Combat Command "B" Brigade of the U.S. 1st Armored Division and a battalion of U.S. Rangers.

The former officers and ratings of the wartime crews of the three destroyers held annual reunions in London and on Saturday, April 15, will commemorate the 30th anniversary of Operation Torch.

We would like one of those American soldiers, of any former rank, whom we helped to put ashore that day to be among these guests, but we have been unable to trace anyone qualified to come who will be in or near London on that date.

We hope this letter will catch the eye of the people we seek, who may be over here on holiday or business, or in residence.

A.L.M. BACK,

56 Coram Street,  
London, W.C.1.

### Raiding Nader

I'm on the senior research staff at the National Bureau of Standards, just outside Washington. Last year we invited Ralph Nader's public interest organization to address a large internal seminar.

The young lawyer who came gave us a brisk recital of the consumer topics where scientific (and technological) inputs were needed—not particularly novel to the audience. Passing to the inadequacies of formal bureaucratic procedures, he then invited us to contact the Nader people directly. He or the other bright young lawyers would then bring our data, our measurements, our technical results to the attention of Congress and other appropriate authorities.

I arose and asked why we could not do this directly, as concerned citizens, rather than through Nader types, pointing out rather acidly that the main problem downtown was that too many lawyers were involved already. The thought that non-lawyers might act directly, rather than through what I obviously regarded as his highly dubious trade, had apparently never occurred to him.

This is an extension of the very interesting column by Bob Hernandez (Herald Tribune, April 1-2). He calls on young lawyers to work independently of Nader. I suggest too many lawyers are already spoiling the social broth.

H. R. J. GROSCHE,

Copenhagen.

While I did not hear the speech which Bob Hernandez reports, "The Lurking Danger of Naderism," (Herald Tribune, April 1-2), I find it hard to believe that Hernandez did either. Unless Nader decided that night to abandon the most important of the principles he has developed in the last few years, Hernandez must have misunderstood the speech.

The most serious distortion is the idea that Nader is working towards a new "corporate state" to replace the one we have. Nader's point is just the opposite: that any entrenched, corporate power is likely to become as abusive as the worst examples from modern bureaucracy. His remedy is not to put Nader enterprises where the Defense Department or General Motors now sit, but rather to make sure that no institution controls that much power. This requires that people in every job start paying attention to the

social consequences of their work and the decisions made in their names.

The attitudes Hernandez attacks are dangerous, but he is wrong to attach Nader's name to them. JAMES M. FALLOWS,  
Paris.

### The Demagogue

Like good old Homer, Vice-President Agnew (and Alan Barth, IET, March 28) may be caught napping. I challenge Mr. Agnew's assertion that "someone who had struck a chord with the people should not be referred to as a demagogue," as well as Mr. Barth's conclusion that "the demagogue is the leader who fails, the leader the demagogue who prevails."

What both these gentlemen miss (and Webster, too, up to a point) is that the correct and the defining of the word demagogue should read: "One who, in the hope of emerging as the leader, appeals to man's baser instincts, in total disregard of the harmful long term consequences for society in general."

I am still "square" enough to consider greed, envy, hatred, cowardice and cruelty to be base instincts.

F. C. NAND,

Pollense, Majores.

## 'In the Name of God, Go'

By Anthony Lewis

Vietnam will not be an issue in the campaign as far as this administration is concerned, because we will have brought the American involvement to an end.

—Richard Nixon, Dec. 1971.

years ago, he could have recognized the political realities of Vietnam and left the internal forces there to work out their own balance. Instead he has continued to make the attempt to impose our solution.

### Kissinger's Advice

He did so, according to report, on the advice of Henry Kissinger that the other side could not indefinitely withstand our superior force and would have to agree to terms. In short, he could bomb them into settling.

But that was the oldest, most tattered official illusion of them all. From Lyndon Johnson's tragedy came the lesson that in a limited war the United States has limited power to impose its terms. If Henry Kissinger did indeed ignore that lesson, he will have a heavy reckoning to pay in history for three more years of pointless death in Indochina—or four or five or 10, for on the present policy, how can anyone pick a date when the war will end?

The Kissinger-Nixon justification for going on in Vietnam is that we must preserve our credibility as a world power. But a great country can justify such relentless destruction of another

as an equal branch of the tripartite government, to the humble posture of George Washington during the Revolution, when he functioned as Commander in Chief, appointed by the Congress and its creature in every respect. Congress has made no bid for supremacy so bold, and so foreign to the Constitution, since the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. The legal theory of the bill would permit a plenipotentiary Congress to dominate the presidency (and the courts) more completely than the House of Commons governs in Great Britain.

I do not favor increased presidential power. But I do defend the constitutional pattern of enforced cooperation between Congress and President. We have checked. Its corollary, however, is democratic responsibility. It is unseemly for astute and worthy men who spoke and voted for SREATO, the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, and other legislative steps into the Vietnam war now to claim that they were brainwashed, and therefore that we—and the world—should treat public acts of the United States as if they never happened.

These men were not brainwashed. They knew everything the executive knew. But even if they had been brainwashed, their votes stand. The 14th Amendment is not a nullity because it was ratified by many legislators which voted under circumstances of fraud, of the coercion of military occupation.

### Foreign Policy Crisis

Korea and Vietnam did not come about because the presidency arrogated Congress's powers over foreign policy. The Congress fully supported those efforts when they were undertaken. The country is in a foreign policy crisis, however—not a constitutional crisis, but an intellectual and emotional crisis caused by growing tension between what we do and what we think.

The ideas which guided our response to Korea and Vietnam have evidently lost their power to command. Those who now believe Korea and Vietnam were errors should recall the prudent wisdom of an earlier time, when the powers of the Supreme Court were left untouched even after the catastrophic error of Dred Scott.

We have never needed the strong presidency we have developed in nearly 200 years of intense experience more than we need it today. The Javits bill would turn the clock back to the Articles of Confederation, and emasculate the independent presidency it was one of the chief aims of the men of Annapolis and Philadelphia to create.

Eugene V. Rostow, professor of law at Yale, is author of the forthcoming book "Preserve the Future of American Foreign Policy." He wrote the article for the special feature section of The New York Times.

only if its own safety, its vital strategic interest, is at stake. And virtually no one believes that about Vietnam any more.

### As a Realist

A leading British student of international security and war, Michael Howard, has some comments in the April issue of Encounter. It is a tough-minded article, cautioning idealists that world stability will always require "the acceptance of necessary injustice"—for example, dealing with the Greek military regime.

But as a realist, Howard says of Vietnam: "The evils that would result from Communist domination there are 'purely national and arguable,' while the evils which are perpetuated in preventing it appear so actual and so evident that the order in whose name they are carried out stands . . . condemned." He concludes:

"Whatever the arguments may be about regional or global stability, about dominoes or deterrence, what the United States has been doing in Vietnam is wrong and ought to be stopped." The American people have evidently believed for some time that President Nixon's objective—preserving Nguyen Van Thieu—is not worth what we are doing to Indochina and to ourselves. They want an end to American involvement, with its corrupting effects on our reputation abroad and our peace at home. They would say what Cromwell said in dismissing the Long Parliament: "In the name of God, go."



## Egypt Says It Might Bar Jordan Planes

### Plans Other Measures After Breaking Ties

CAIRO, April 7 (Reuters).—Jordanian aircraft may be banned from flying over Egyptian territory following Egypt's break in relations with Amman, officials said in Cairo today.

The air ban is reported to be one of a number of measures being discussed as part of Egypt's campaign against King Hussein's plan to link both banks of the Jordan River in a new kingdom.

Egypt banned Jordanian planes from its air space the Jordanian Royal Airline would be dealt a crippling blow. Egyptian air space became the only route to Arab countries and Europe after Syria closed its air space to Jordanian planes last year.

President Anwar Sadat yesterday announced Egypt's decision to cut all ties with Jordan.

Kamal Khalil, Egyptian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, last night summoned Jordanian chargé d'affaires Mohammed al-Kadahi and formally told him of Egypt's decision.

The Egyptian official said that it had been decided to wind up the business of the Jordanian Embassy in Cairo and the Egyptian Embassy in Amman within two weeks.

There has been no Egyptian ambassador in Jordan since Ambassador Osman Noury was summoned back to Cairo following the clash between King Hussein's forces and the guerrillas in July 1971.

The Jordanian ambassador in Cairo was recalled after a Cairo court freed four Palestinians accused of killing former Premier Wasfi Tell last fall.

### Palestinian Congress

CAIRO, April 7 (UPI).—Palestinian leaders called today for severance of Arab diplomatic relations with the United States, nationalization of American oil interests and war against Israel.

They voiced their demands at a meeting in Cairo of the 155-member Palestine National Congress, which some Palestinians regard as a parliament-in-exile.

Ahmed Shukeiry, a former chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, denounced King Hussein's plan for a federal Jordan and said this would never recover Jerusalem.

"Jerusalem can only be recovered by a war which will mince the enemy on the walls of the holy city," he said.

### 3 Soviet Envoys Put on Probation

#### As Spies by Danes

COPENHAGEN, April 7 (AP).—The Danish government today put three Soviet diplomats on probation and politely suggested they be transferred to other posts "within a reasonable time" because of espionage activities here.

Soviet Ambassador Nikolai G. Egorychev was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and told that Danish authorities found "clear and firm proof" that First Secretary A. Lubanov, Economic-Political Attaché Mikhail Makarov and Third Secretary A. N. Baranov committed acts "irreconcilable with their status as diplomats."

A Foreign Ministry statement said the ambassador was told that the trio's activities justified expulsion, but that the Danish government, in view of its wish to advance Danish-Soviet relations, did not want to take such a step as of now.

But in case of renewed, illegal intelligence activities by Soviet Embassy staff, the government would not only "seriously consider" the immediate expulsion of any new offenders, but also of Mr. Lubanov, Mr. Makarov and Mr. Baranov, the Soviet ambassador was told.

The Foreign Ministry said Ambassador Egorychev refused to accept the charges, but took note of the Danish government's views.

Unofficially, Foreign Ministry sources said they expected at least Mr. Makarov and Mr. Lubanov to leave Copenhagen "pretty soon."

in Washington...

geoffrey and oscar and mollie and pierre and donald all hang out at

Saks at the watergate

Jacki weert and Wisconsin and Willard Ave. Chevy Chase

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great furs and fashions



TWO FACED—As the United Arab Republic broke off all diplomatic relations with Jordan, these posters started appearing in different Arab countries, showing the fused faces of Jordan's King Hussein and the Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

### News Analysis

## Sadat Move Seen Bid to Lead Palestinians

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, April 7 (WP).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's move to sever diplomatic ties with Jordan, accompanied by heightened militant rhetoric, was seen here as a bid for leadership of the Palestinian cause.

The rupture was expected to have little or no effect on relations between Cairo and Amman, which have been in a sorry state for some time. But it could have serious consequences if Mr. Sadat breaks trade relations and prohibits Jordanian use of Egyptian air space.

Mr. Sadat timed his move to coincide with a meeting now taking place in Cairo, of the Palestine National Congress, regarded by some Palestinians as a kind of government-in-exile. The Palestinian movement has been fragmented by strains between extremists and moderates. The militant guerrillas had planned to use the current meeting to organize the opposition to King Hussein's plan for a Palestinian state federated with Jordan.

Mr. Sadat denounced this plan as being aimed at liquidating the historic rights of the Palestinian people. Following an Egyptian cabinet meeting earlier in the day, the Egyptian Deputy Premier and Minister of Information Abdel Kader Hatem said that a break in diplomatic relations with Jordan had become necessary because it had "become clear that King Hussein's recent plan is only Israeli Deputy Premier Yigal Allon's plan... aimed at liquidating the historic rights of the Palestinian people."

Price in Blood In addressing the Palestine National Congress, Mr. Sadat spoke of fighting "from house to house if necessary" and of paying "the price in blood." In recent months, Mr. Sadat's language has become increasingly militant but it has not—until now—been accompanied by action. The move is seen as part of the psychological rather than the real war.

The speech yesterday, and the break in diplomatic relations, was seen here as an attempt by Mr. Sadat to dramatize his departure from a more moderate stance of a year ago.

It was also in line with his increasingly anti-American stand that has become part and parcel of his recent speeches. Hussein's visit to Washington last week underscored the good relations between the United States and Jordan, and by hitting out at Hussein's plan, Mr. Sadat was taking an indirect swipe at the United States as well.

Mr. Sadat's speech had the further effect of heightening tension in the Middle East before the Soviet-American Moscow summit. It has been expected that the Egyptians would attempt to dramatize the seriousness of the Middle East situation in order to assure that the two superpowers—both with significant strategic interests in the region—deal with it with some urgency. An imposed settlement is seen as one of the few avenues of escape for Mr. Sadat from his militant stance, which most officials fear will lead to military disaster for Egypt.

Hussein, meanwhile, has made it clear to American officials that he would not seek a military solution and would not join in a battle if Mr. Sadat were to start one.

While the Egyptian president

### Cuba Receives Canada Apology

OTTAWA, April 7 (Reuters).—Canada apologized officially last night to Cuba for an incident involving Montreal police and Cuban guards after a bomb blast last Tuesday at the Cuban trade commission in Montreal.

Relations between Canada and Cuba became strained after Cuban Premier Fidel Castro reacted angrily to the way Montreal police investigated the blast, which killed a Cuban guard at the building.

Montreal police had entered the mission and arrested six of its staff who resisted police during investigation of the blast. Canada has since given consular immunity to the commission.

A group of Cuban exiles claimed responsibility for the explosion.

made his appeal to the more militant Palestinians, the Hussein plan had attraction for the moderates, particularly for the Palestinians now living on the West Bank that would make up the core of the projected Palestinian segment of the Jordanian federation. It seemed possible, therefore, that Mr. Sadat's move could further fragment or polarize the Palestinian movement, some Middle East experts believe.

On the diplomatic level, however, the move has little meaning. Relations have been so bad that Hussein, in a U.S. television in-

terview last Sunday, noted that "unfortunately, we are not coordinating as we used to with our friends in Egypt."

The Jordanians hold the Egyptians virtually responsible for the death of former Jordanian Premier Wasfi Tell, shot in Cairo last Nov. 28. When an Egyptian court released the accused assassin on bail, Hussein withdrew his ambassador from Cairo, leaving only a chargé d'affaires. Jordanian relations with Iraq and Syria are kept at the charge level and diplomatic ties with Libya have been severed.



CAIRO MEETING—Egypt President Anwar Sadat (right) and Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat in deep conversation as they enter Arab League headquarters Thursday to discuss the Palestine situation.

## Kosygin Cuts Ribbon to Start Oil Flowing in New Iraq Field

BEIRUT, April 7 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin cut a ribbon in south Iraq today and started oil production from an Iraqi field which carries a \$900-million Communist investment.

Arab economic sources said the Soviet technical and financial assistance to the North Rumaila field represents Moscow's first major penetration of the Arab oil industry.

The field, which is linked to a Persian Gulf terminal by an 80-mile pipeline, was seized from the Western-owned Iraq Petroleum Company by Iraq in 1961. Oil sources said the American, British, French and Dutch owners of IPC will seek to prevent sales of oil from the 10-well field.

For Eastern Europe

First consignments from the pipeline will be loaded into a 35-, 100-ton Iraqi tanker and two chartered Soviet tankers. Oil sources said the ships will probably carry their cargoes to the Soviet Union and East European countries.

Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia are all involved in development of North Rumaila, although the Soviet Union carried the brunt of the costs under a 1969 oil-for-cash agreement.

The vice-chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Council, Sidam Hussein Takriti, in a speech at the Rumaila ceremony, said the ruling Ba'ath party was the first to raise the slogan "Arab oil for the Arabs."

'Pioneer Experience' Reading a speech prepared by President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, he said: "Iraq's experience in producing and marketing its own oil is a pioneer experience for oil-producing states."

Mr. Kosygin praised Soviet-Iraqi cooperation in the development of Rumaila, which will produce five million tons of oil a year in its first stage, rising to 40 million tons by the end of the decade. He also promised to continue aid to the Iraqi regime.

Baghdad radio said the Soviet leader lauded Arabs for the strengthening of their independence, economic sovereignty and liberation from foreign capital.

## Compromise Ends Judiciary-Panel Deadlock

### Senate to Continue Kleindienst Probe to April 20

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 7 (HT).—The Senate Judiciary Committee today agreed to continue until April 20 its investigation into the fitness of Richard G. Kleindienst to be attorney general in connection with the billion-dollar settlement of an anti-trust suit against International Telephone and Telegraph.

Meeting in executive session for the second consecutive day, the panel voted, 8 to 7, to set a deadline for the probe but also to expand it to include allegations by Life magazine of improprieties by the Justice Department.

The committee empowered chairman James O. Eastland, D. Miss., to review written questions to be submitted to the witnesses who will be called to testify in the next two weeks.

The committee chairman made clear that he would throw out any questions that did not bear on the Kleindienst nomination.

"I'll try to be fair," Sen. Eastland told newsmen, "but it's all going to wind up in a confirmation of Kleindienst."

Committee liberals said privately that, even though the committee will be meeting from morning to night five or possibly six days a week, the April 20 deadline will prevent much thorough examination.

The vote came on a compromise motion by Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D. W. Va., after moves by Sens. Roman L. Hruska, R. Neb., and John W. Tunney, D. Calif., deadlocked the committee yesterday.

Voting for the Byrd compromise were Republican Sens. Hruska, William F. Buckley Jr., N.Y., Hugh Scott, Pa., Strom Thurmond, S.C., Charles McC. Mathias, Md., and Edward J. Gurney, Fla., along with two Democrats, Sen. Byrd and Sen. Eastland.

Against the motion were Democratic Sens. Tunney, Sam J. Ervin Jr., N.C., Phillip A. Hart, Mich., Birch Bayh, Ind., Quentin Burdick, N.D., Edward M. Kennedy, Mass., and Republican Sen. Marjorie Cook, Ky.

### 2 Key Witnesses

The vote came after chairman Eastland had ruled out of order a motion by Sen. Ervin to void the compromise if two key witnesses, White House aide Peter M. Flanagan and Rep. Bob Wilson, R. Calif., were unable or unwilling to appear.

The executive session was delayed for almost an hour because of the lack of a quorum. When it did get under way, only seven Democrats and two Republicans were present, but it had previously been agreed that proxy votes would count.

After the vote, chairman Eastland ruled that the hearings would resume Monday, at which time it was expected that witnesses would be called to testify on a Life magazine article charging that Mr. Kleindienst improperly cleared a U.S. attorney who allegedly quashed investigation of illegal campaign contributions.

A motion by Sen. Hruska that the investigation terminate immediately and a favorable report on the Kleindienst nomination be sent to the Senate floor could not command a majority, nor could a move by Sen. Tunney calling for the testimony of at least 17 more witnesses and the expansion of the hearings to include the Life magazine charges.

### Monthlong Hearings

The hearings have been continuing for over a month, since columnist Jack Anderson charged that the settlement of an anti-trust suit against ITT was linked to a pledge by an ITT subsidiary of \$400,000 to underwrite the 1972 Republican National Convention.

Mr. Anderson also accused Mr. Kleindienst and other top administration officials of being involved in the deal.

Three days before the charges were made public, the committee had unanimously approved President Nixon's nominee for the top position at the Justice Department. But after the story broke, Mr. Kleindienst asked the judiciary panel to reopen the

### SALT Talks Go Into 4th Session

HELSINKI, April 7 (AP).—The U.S. and Soviet Union delegations at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) held today the fourth session of their seventh round of talks at the U.S. Embassy here.

The session, which lasted 95 minutes, was described by U.S. delegation spokesmen as "a serious approach to the issues."

There have been several group meetings on the advisory level during the week. Two special groups met yesterday, and one today.

There was no indication which issues were discussed.

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hearings so he could answer the accusations.

Today's action expanded the hearings to include the Life charges that Mr. Kleindienst cleared a federal prosecutor in California after he had allegedly blocked investigations into contributions made by several San Diego businessmen, including C. Arnholt Smith, a heavy contributor to Republican causes and a personal friend of President Nixon.

Yesterday, Sen. Tunney charged that the acting attorney general had apparently chosen to disregard sworn statements of the investigators in the San Diego cases and asked the committee to

determine whether Mr. Kleindienst had reviewed them before he formally exonerated U.S. Attorney Harry Stewart in February, 1971.

Sen. Tunney turned over to the committee a copy of a sworn statement by one of the investigators, an internal revenue agent, which the California Democrat said supported the accusation that Mr. Stewart obstructed a probe into illegal channeling of funds into President Nixon's 1968 campaign coffers.

The statement said that Mr. Stewart, who was chief federal prosecutor for southern California, took "positive and affirm-

ative steps" to quash the subpoena of a San Diego businessman to appear before a grand jury over the objections of two assistant U.S. attorneys.

The statement also accuses Mr. Stewart of acting to protect C. Arnholt Smith from investigation.

"The conflict between the sworn statement," Sen. Tunney declared, "and Mr. Kleindienst's action raises a serious question about the decision to vindicate Mr. Stewart."

In exonerating the California prosecutor, Mr. Kleindienst stated, "I have investigated the matter and determined there has been no wrongdoing..."

### Court Ruling Ends Feminine Monopoly

## Airlines in U.S. Now Hiring Male Stewards

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, April 7 (NTT).—Tired businessmen flying home after a long day have come to expect a sweet, feminine smile from a stewardess at 35,000 feet as sort of a constitutional right, as much their due as a safe landing. But soon they will increasingly look up from their newspapers to hear a masculine voice say: "Would you like a cocktail before dinner, sir?"

The nation's airlines, following a court ruling overturning "women only" hiring policies for stewardesses as discriminatory, have begun to hire men for the job.

"Male passengers have always had somebody to flirt with, but

that left out lots of single girls who travel," said Barry Shelby, a 25-year-old Michigan State University graduate who started work this week as a steward for Pan American World Airways. "Now the women will have somebody to flirt with."

Before World War II, before the men were drafted into the service, several airlines employed male cabin attendants exclusively. In recent years, male stewardesses have flown aboard international and over-water flights of American and foreign airlines, usually in a quasi-supervisory role comparable to the maître d'hôtel of a restaurant.

The difference now is that airlines are hiring men to serve

meals and drinks on domestic flights—and to work, as one United Airlines executive put it, "as equals" with women. The men will be assigned to work interchangeably with women, and have identical tasks aloft.

Pan American was the object of the court action that triggered the airlines' change in policy. The case started in 1967, when Cello Diaz Jr. of Miami, applied for work as a steward and was turned down.

Charging that he had been discriminated against because of his sex, Mr. Diaz brought suit against Pan Am under the civil rights act of 1964. The airline argued that a woman's touch was needed to make flying "as pleasurable as possible," but the courts ruled in favor of Mr. Diaz.

The Supreme Court this winter decided to let the lower court ruling stand, and touched off a flurry of airline efforts to hire male cabin attendants.

### 16 Males 'Graduated'

On March 30, Pan American "graduated" 16 male stewards in Miami, the first it had trained in 54 years. Yesterday, in Chicago, United Airlines' stewardess academy graduated its first stewards for domestic flights, a class of 13. American is training three men at its Fort Worth stewardess academy. Trans World Airlines said it had not hired any men so far, but plans to. Other lines said they, too, would be hiring male cabin attendants.

There are now about 30,000 female stewardesses at work for U.S. airlines, plus about 300 stewards on over-water flights. Airline executives say it is impossible to predict how many men might eventually join on steward's wings, but most expect women to far outnumber men for a long time.

A recent Harris poll indicated that 54 percent of air travelers rate "friendly stewardesses" as a key factor in their selection of an airline. Nevertheless, airline officials profess not to be disturbed by the intrusion of men. Stewards and stewardesses will receive identical pay.

Despite the court rulings, Mr. Diaz is still grounded. Although he convinced the courts that he had been unfairly discriminated against because of his sex, Pan Am argued that it was still not required to hire him because he did not meet other standard criteria it follows in selecting employees. The courts upheld Pan Am.

## Drafting of Women Seen Certain Under Equal Rights Amendment

COUPEVILLE, Wash., April 7 (AP).—According to the director of the Selective Service System, Curtis Tarr, it is likely that the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution is ratified.

Mr. Tarr said there is "no question about it," but added that he does not think drafting women is a good idea.

"You can't put women in tough combat jobs," he said. "There are so many things they can't do physically. Tell one to take a mortar casing over the hill and, by thunder, she can't even get it over a log."

Mr. Tarr, here to view a park being built by conscientious objectors in a state program, said in an interview that he doubts that the present Communist offensive in Vietnam will result in higher draft calls. He said also that he thinks the nation will be able to convert to an all-volunteer army by the 1975 target date.

### Over Nationalization Issue

## A Non-Marxist Party Quits Allende's Chilean Coalition

By David Belnap

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 7.—The largest non-Marxist bloc within the Marxist-dominated People's Union coalition that governs Chile announced yesterday its withdrawal from the coalition and from the cabinet of Socialist President Salvador Allende.

Sen. Luis Bounie, president of the Leftist Radical party (PIR), said that the party had resigned its two cabinet portfolios—Justice and Mines—and that its 12 members of Congress will vote as independents.

The move reduces the People's Union strength in Congress, already a minority, to 76 in a two-chamber body of 200 seats. It also magnifies the domination of the People's Union by the Communists and Socialist parties. Chile's Socialist party is ultra-Marxist and stands to the left of the Communists on all issues.

With the PIR gone, the only significant non-Marxist bloc remaining in the government coalition is the party of the Christian Left (PCL). The Christian Leftists have 11 seats in Congress but a smaller popular base than the Leftist Radicals. Originally Christian Democrats, the Christian Leftists see eye to eye with the Marxists on most issues.

Withdrawal of the PIR represents a defeat for Mr. Allende. The president, who wants his government to maintain an aspect of political pluralism, wooed the Leftist Radicals back into his government after they broke away from Chile's century-old Radical party, accusing party leaders of becoming "Marxists for all practical purposes."

Los Angeles Times

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## 'A Big Confessional Novel'

## Yevtushenko Sets Himself a 5-Year Plan

By Michael T. Kaufmann

NEW YORK, April 7 (NYT).—Yevgeny Yevtushenko, the peripatetic Soviet writer and declaimer of poetry, said yesterday that he was going to give up his travels and his poems to spend the next five years in Moscow writing plays, short stories and "a big confessional novel."

The tall blond poet whose last poetry reading tour of the United States ended tonight with a recitation at Carnegie Hall, spent part of yesterday afternoon at the Manhattan apartment of his publisher delivering a staccato monologue of his impressions of his

fifth visit to the United States. He felt hurt and snubbed by Eugene McCarthy, the poet and former Minnesota senator. He found the youth of America "wonderful and pure." Americans, he said, were becoming more aware of Russian life. And yet, he found more hostility toward him now than in the past.

Frivolous programs giving erroneous times were published for some of his readings. Anti-Soviets disrupted recitals in Cleveland and St. Paul.

The poet moved quickly from one theme to another. He had just gone shopping for food for the first time and come back with salad makings which he prepared for himself and Rose Styron, the

wife of William Styron, who was chaffing him on his chores.

"I make salad like I write poetry. I put everything in. In salad, onions, lettuce, cucumber, oil, grapefruit juice, in poetry, classical styles, folk styles, sad things, happy things. But in both poetry and salads I have one rule: Everything must be fresh."

He peeled a Bermuda onion to find a gray mold under the skin. "This onion," he said, "is like America," but you shouldn't throw the onion away. If you cut out the mold, underneath there is a great and good heart." He cut out the mold and chopped the onion.

Then he talked of his plans. After the readings tonight he will remain in this country to watch the moon shot later this month.

He wants to stop writing poetry now and concentrate on the novel. "French and Italian writers write confessionally, too, but it's sort of black-the-confession. Russians not only take off their jackets but rip off their skin."

Later he returned to the snub by Eugene McCarthy. He said the Minnesota had shared the stage with him at his Madison Square Garden reading and had agreed to rehearsal to read a part of a



Yevgeny Yevtushenko

Yevtushenko poem on the assassination of Robert Kennedy.

But at the performance that night, Mr. Yevtushenko said, Sen. McCarthy surprised him and in front of 5,000 people told the Russian to read the poem himself.

"Mr. McCarthy went to my reception afterward and was very nice but I felt betrayed. Later I read in Time magazine that he said he did not want to be associated with garbage, or something like that."

## Three Reported in Russia Illegally

OSLO, April 7 (AP).—Soviet authorities today said three persons, one of them an American, illegally entered the Soviet Union from Norway two days ago, Norwegian officials said.

The Norwegian border commissioner's office said the authorities in the two countries were in touch with each other on the matter, but could not say when the three could be returned.

The American Embassy in Oslo identified the American as Mark Richmond, 31, of Aurora, Colo. The two Norwegians were an 18-year-old girl and a 23-year-old man, both from the northern part of Norway. The embassy spokesman said Mr. Richmond is a student at Uppsala University in Sweden, and is neither a deserter nor a draft resister.

## Technical Shortcomings

## New U.S. Report Discloses More Failures, Costs for C-5A

By Juan M. Vasquez

WASHINGTON, April 7 (NYT).—The Air Force's costly C-5A cargo plane came under renewed criticism yesterday with the disclosure of a government study detailing a series of continued technical failures and additional costs.

The staff study by the General Accounting Office, produced one year after an earlier report, showed that 15 typical planes contained an average of 251 major and minor deficiencies. This compares with 257 deficiencies in the earlier report.

The report contends that the Air Force continued to accept aircraft with major deficiencies after the earlier report and despite a contract change that was supposed to give the Air Force greater management control of the program.

A spokesman for the manufacturer, the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., said there would be no comment from the company because officials had not seen the report.

Among the technical shortcomings reviewed in the report were the following:

• A landing gear system that lasts only four hours before undergoing a "malfunction." The report stated that the system requires 6.19 man-hours of maintenance for each hour the plane is in the air.

• The plane's wings have been among the "major problem areas." The report said that test wings at the Lockheed-Georgia assembly plant, in Marietta, had repeatedly failed fatigue tests. These tests are slated for completion in September, 1974, about two-and-

one-half years behind the original schedule.

• A major deficiency in the pylon, the connecting attachment between the wing and the engine. The Air Force was forced to rebuild the connections after one of the engines fell off an airplane last October.

So far, the Air Force has received a total of 56 C-5A airplanes from Lockheed, two of which were burned beyond repair in separate fires.

## Limited Effectiveness

Although Air Force officials have defended the plane because it can fly large-scale combat units into battle on short notice, the report underscored its limited effectiveness due to maintenance problems.

Thus, during a nine-month period ending last Sept. 30, the average "operational readiness" of a squadron of 12 C-5A airplanes at Charleston Air Force Base was 47 percent, instead of the required 75 percent.

The Air Force had no immediate comment on the report, but in congressional testimony made public today, Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans Jr. said training flights of the C-5A may have to be restricted to make it last longer.

The testimony showed that Mr. Seamans told an Appropriations subcommittee in closed session Jan. 25 that the airplane's structural life is about 7,000 flying hours, instead of the planned 30,000 flying hours.

He said the Air Force was trying to stretch out the plane's useful lifetime to 20,000 hours by



Isabell Jewell

## Isabell Jewell, 62, Dies; Actress of Film and Stage

HOLLYWOOD, April 7 (NYT).—Isabell Jewell, 62, a movie actress in the 1930s, was found dead in her home yesterday.

Miss Jewell made her entry into the Broadway theater under dramatic circumstances. She stepped into a role in "Up Pops the Devil" with only three hours of rehearsal and was acclaimed for her performance.

Behind the event were several years of training in stock, Miss Jewell joined a stock company in Lincoln, Neb., as an ingenue and stayed 37 weeks, ending as the leading lady.

The daughter of a doctor and medical researcher, she was born in Shoshoni, Wyo., and gathered experience on the stage on Broadway and in Chicago and Los Angeles before tackling Hollywood.

Her appearance in "Blessed Event" on Broadway prompted Hollywood to call her to repeat her performance in the cinema version. Films followed rapidly.

She appeared with Ronald Colman in "Lost Horizon" and "A Tale of Two Cities" with Clark Gable in "Manhattan Melodrama," with Spencer Tracy in "Northwest Passage," with Bette Davis and Humphrey Bogart in "Marked Woman," and with James Stewart in "Small Town Girl."

Woolworth Donahue

PALM BEACH, Fla., April 7 (UPI).—Woolworth Donahue, a Woolworth heir, died in Good Samaritan Hospital here Wednesday night of throat cancer, for which he underwent surgery last fall.

He is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Donahue. His mother was the former Jesse Woolworth.

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## THE ART MARKET

## Russians in the Salesrooms

By Sourin Melikian

LONDON, April 7 (IHT).—As art market categories run dry and as tastes change, auctioneers have been casting around for new kinds of work to include in "modern" sales. Four post-war auctions taking place in London next week reveal how Christie's and Sotheby's are meeting the challenge.

The first sale, Tuesday, at Christie's will include a superb and early (1908) Picasso still life and a gorgeous Monet view of San Giorgio. In one of the two sales scheduled by Sotheby's on Thursday is a rare Jongkind landscape. Until a few years ago, it was almost exclusively these sorts of works that one would have expected to find in important sales of "impressionist and modern" works. But now, the Picassos, Monets and Jongkinds are becoming scarce and new names are cropping up.

The most interesting of the four auctions takes place Wednesday at Sotheby's—it is devoted to 20th-century Russian masters, whose works have rarely been seen at auction. The field is wide open.

As for the other three sales, they will rely principally on the attractions of such newly-established commercial categories as expressionism, fauvism, cubism, and high-quality abstraction (the former two in favor for at least five years, the latter, for about two). The main (or primitive) artists are about to join the company. For example, André Bauchant, some of whose works

are in Christie's Tuesday sale and in Sotheby's sale on Thursday. And in one of Sotheby's two Thursday sales will be works by Leopold Survage who worked in a fascinating combination of cubist and surrealist styles.

## Russian Sale

In the Russian sale (Wednesday, Sotheby's) will be works representative of the complex trends from 1900 to 1930. The Russian and supranational schools are represented. And there will be works by artists known to museum-goers and dealers all over the world—Mikhail Larionov, Natalia Goncharova, and Kasimir Malevich.

Most of the others are not so well known either in the West or in the Soviet Union where their work is now considered "decadent bourgeois."

For example, Pyotr Konchalovsky (1876-1956) is little known outside of the Soviet Union. He was expelled with his friends from the Moscow Art Academy in 1907 for being too devoted to the works of Cézanne and Matisse, as the catalogue puts it.

Konchalovsky's portrait of a Spanish boy (39 by 30 1/4 inches), of fauve inspiration, is expected to fetch between \$4,000 and \$5,000. But any estimate is a shot in the dark as none of the artist's work is known to have been traded in the West. I doubt that the canvas will actually bring that much money. Yet such a price would be justified. It is

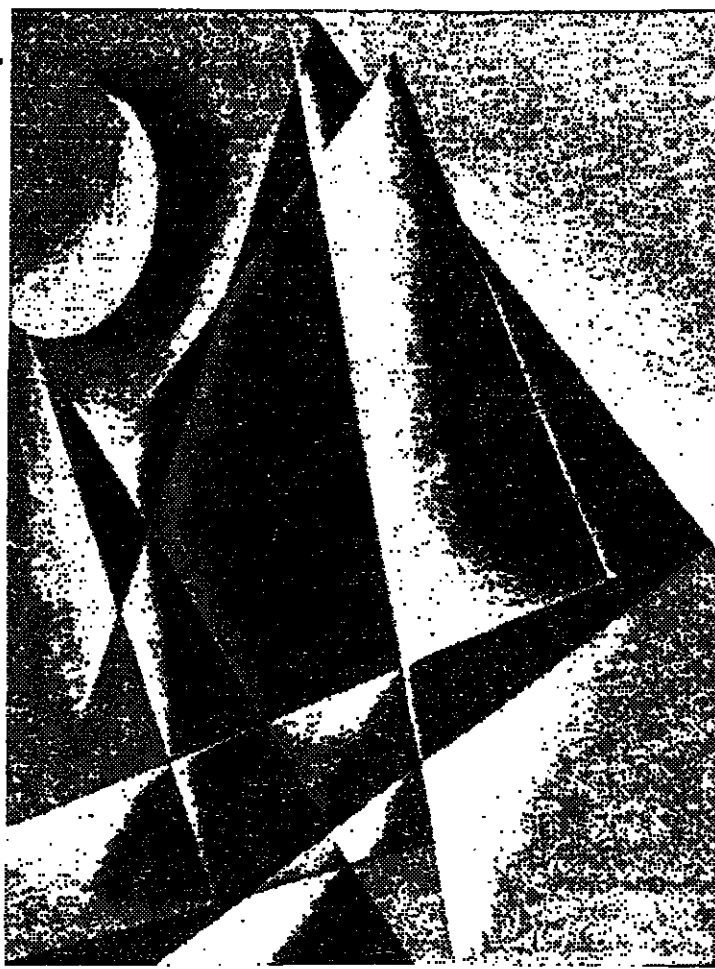
an early work by a member of the Russian Knave of Diamonds group—and this is a major asset on the art market, whatever the school, the period, the country under consideration.

Konchalovsky's friend, Aristarkh Lentulov, did even more interesting work. Two of his oils, painted about 1914, have that Russian knack of reducing figurative compositions to abstraction without losing sight of the subject matter. The same might also be said of Mikhail Matyushin's "Composition," painted on the eve of World War I. It bridges the gap between Van Gogh (one is reminded of the landscape with a gnarled tree that Van Gogh did in imitation of Hokusai) and contemporary abstraction. But, again, there is no established price scale for such works.

## Obscure Artists

The most interesting part of the sale lies in the purely abstract work of other obscure artists. A masterpiece by Liubov Popova is a gouache on board (13 1/4 by 10 1/4 inches), done in 1921. It is unlikely to rise above \$2,000—a level under which one doesn't often find quality paintings.

The two pieces that I consider the best in the sale should be much cheaper. The supranational construction by Ivan Puni painted on wood, metal and cardboard, circa 1916, is among the first attempts to break down the barrier between painting and sculpture.



Gouache by Liubov Popova in Sotheby's sale.

But the pick of the sale, in my opinion, is a supranational ink-on-paper drawing by Ivan Puni. The catalogue says it is by Nicolai Suetin whose signature indeed appears on the un-

derside of the pot. But it seems to me that the signature may be that of the artist who carried out the design. The inkstand reminds me of Malevich's finest work. The expert's estimate is \$200 to \$300. At double the price, I would regard the object as inexpensive.

The time is right for this sale. Recent exhibitions have focused attention on early 20th-century Russian art. Among the pioneers was Grosvenor Gallery with its 1962 exhibition, "Two Decades of Experiment in Russian Art, 1900-1925." Several works from this exhibition are in the Sotheby's sale. There have been big shows in Paris (Galerie Jean Chauvelin which has long specialized in Russian and German abstraction) and in the United States (Cornell and Brooklyn Museums and the Leonard Hutton Galleries in New York City).

Sotheby's decision to devote one of its major spring sessions to Russian art is a kind of commercial consecration of the category. This sale, with the three others in London next week, shows that the auctioneers are indeed finding ways of satisfactorily filling the gaps left by the shortage of works by the more "traditional" modern artists—as well as of meeting new aesthetic demands.

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By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, April 7 (IHT).—There were both characteristic showmanship and characteristic tact in Leonard Bernstein's request that the audience refrain from applause at the close of the "Symphony of Psalms," with which his homage to Stravinsky

concert at the Royal Albert Hall came to an end last night. He wanted his listeners to depart with Stravinsky's upmost in their minds, not a conductor and a chorus taking bows for a superlative performance. Placing the "Sacred Du Printemps" at the beginning of the program rather than at the end, where it would inevitably have excited a demonstrative response—was a similarly deferential gesture.

Bernstein was appearing in a new role, as president of the English Bach Festival Society, succeeding Stravinsky, the anniversary of whose death was commemorated at this concert, given by the London Symphony Orchestra and the English Bach Festival Chorus, and televised by Independent Television.

But Bernstein, however worthy his motives, is not so easily effaced. In a short sequence of moving picture clips devoted to the later years of Stravinsky's long life, screened as a prelude to the concert—add to the TV

## MUSIC

## Bernstein's Stravinsky Tribute

special—he, as commentator spoke feelingly of Stravinsky's universality, of the wide range of musical curiosity and enthusiasm which prompted him, at one time or another, to borrow from composers and styles of every epoch in the evolution of Western music.

It is easy to appreciate Bernstein's feeling of affinity with Stravinsky, for much the same is true of Bernstein the composer, and an admission of this analogy, possibly unwitting, was implicit in the fashioning of the program, which also included the Capriccio for piano, admirably played by Michael Beroff.

We had, in short, not only three of Stravinsky's finest pieces, but also the most disparate—almost as disparate as one could not help noting, as

Bernstein's own "Jeremiah" Symphony and "West Side Story." Stravinsky, like Bernstein, often appeared to be a composer in search of a style. More vividly than Bernstein he managed to impress his own distinctive individuality upon any style he adopted; but stylistic restlessness they have had in common.

The conductor Bernstein, at this concert, did all honor to the composer Stravinsky. But for this listener, at least, it seemed obvious that the insights here articulated and elaborated owed at least as much to Bernstein the composer as to Bernstein the conductor.

It was a gracious and moving homage; but mere absence of applause could not erase the impression left by the remarkable musician who rendered it.

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## London Galleries

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Graham Ovenden, Piccadilly Gallery, 16A Cork Street, London W1, to April 22.

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## London Theatre: Frivolity, Delight and Boucicault

By John Walker

LONDON, April 7 (IHT).—One of the Royal Shakespeare Company's happiest productions, of Dion Boucicault's "London Assurance," has been revived at the New Theatre to provide an evening of frivolity and delight.

Boucicault, who was born in Dublin and died in New York, wrote the play in 1831, at the age of 20. His youthful exuberance and unashamed imitation of such earlier wits as Sheridan and Vanbrugh are here matched by the mature joys of Ronald Byrne's endlessly inventive direction and the superb playing of the cast.

They revivify those familiar types that people Boucicault's play. The aging lawyer, the rakish son, the impeccable servant forever saving his master from scandal, the blustering country squire, and the shy and lovely heiress.

At the center of the success is Donald Sinden's creation of Harcourt Courty, the mining man of fashion understandingly confused at the way in which his contemporaries are now in their 60s while he remains forever 40. Outrageously rouged, wearing a ridiculous black wig, foiled in his attempts to hold classical poses by buckling knees, and continually affronted by the vulgarity of life, Mr. Sinden is a continual delight.

His richly comic performance is matched by Judi Dench's grace, a determinedly commonsensical heiress who does not believe in love until she is tripped up by her sudden delight at being ardently wooed by a handsome young man. They are supported by other notable performances, including Elizabeth Spriggs as a horse-loving lady, Sydney Bromley as her mindless husband, Anthony Pedley as a valet with manners above his station, and Derek Smith as Medley, a lawyer who long to be assaulted or insulted so that he can sue for damages.

Boucicault's text is not easy to play convincingly. Much of the writing is clumsy. There are complex asides to the audience, involved expositions, set speeches of impossibly flowery language, and his wit, although it leans toward the glorious past, is overladen with sentimentalities that seem thoroughly Victorian. But the players clear these obstacles with ease, managing to mock the theatrical conventions without destroying the play itself. The result is enchantingly innocent, warmhearted, and quite delightful.

At the Roundhouse is an exotic oddity, Berta Dominguez D.'s



Judi Dench, Elizabeth Spriggs in "London Assurance."

"Quetzalcoatl: God of the Plumed Serpent," which is subtitled "A Miracle Play." Well, yes. It is a miracle that it ever reached the stage. Someone, somewhere obviously has a great deal of faith, which is abundantly not justified by the play, or its production and performance.

Part of the trouble is the British cast in brown face. They may look a little like Aztecs, even if their make-up was streakily ap-

plied, and they wear some splendid costumes. But the effect was ruined the moment they spoke or moved.

The action begins before the world was created and moves to modern times. The material is undeniably dramatic, concentrating as it does on the Aztecs' doomed ruler, Montezuma, and his confrontation with the conquering Cortes. But the writing lacks any sense of the dramatic. The

myth of Quetzalcoatl's creation of man is treated as a static pageant. Montezuma lectures his subjects on Aztec history for the benefit of the audience. "It is easy to act," he says at one point, an opinion unreasonably shared by the rest of the cast, who slouched through their performance.

Their reluctance was understandable, for the dialogue never rose above the banal, mixing straightforward cliché with a stilted biblical language reminiscent of old-style Hollywood historical epics at their worst. A fair example was Montezuma's curtain line at the end of the first act: "O, alas, alas, all my penance has been in vain." Miss Dominguez D. never rises above being a poor man's Cecil B. De Mille with a cast of tens instead of thousands.

At the Jeanetta Cochrane Theatre on Monday, there opens a three-week season of plays by Francis Warner, the Oxford don and founder of the Samuel Beckett Theatre, who leaves for the United States next week to accept this year's Messing International Award in St. Louis for his "distinguished contribution to the world of literature, perpetuated through the printed word."

The season includes the first London performances of "Lying Figures" which has previously been performed in Oxford and at the 1971 Edinburgh Festival. It will play nightly and, on Fridays and Saturdays, will be preceded by the trilogy "Maquettes."

John Wilson Haire's "Within Two Shadows," a play about a marriage between a Catholic and a Protestant, set in Belfast, opens at the Royal Court Theatre Upstairs on Wednesday.

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, April 7 (IHT).—This is how The New York Times critic rated films and new stage productions:

## Films

"Cool Breeze" directed by Barry Pollack, who also wrote the screenplay, got an unenthusiastic review from Roger Greenspun. This is "a mostly black remake of 'The Asphalt Jungle.'" Greenspun writes. The story remains "roughly the same, set this time in Los Angeles though the motives have been made pseudo-altruistic (to fund a black-people's bank) and the conclusion has been made defiantly inconclusive, leaving the

underworld mastermind Sidney Lord Jones (Thalman Russell), wholly in possession of his icy millions in diamonds and his warm taste for sexy young girls." The film "tends to function as a kind of serious genre parody—not unlike for a black man's movie in a white man's world." Greenspun comments. "But 'Cool Breeze' really has nowhere to take its observations, since it is neither militant nor pacifist, but only, sporadically, ironic."

"The Carey Treatment," directed by Blake Edwards, screenplay by James P. Bonner, based on the novel "A Case of Need" by Jeffrey Hudson, elicited "an absolutely entertaining movie" from Vincent Canby. About a medical pathologist named Peter Carey (James Coburn)—"the sort of rugged, left-wing individualist who makes \$45,000 a year, drives a station wagon a block long and affects the kind of slash-pocket, casual clothes worn mostly by male models for Esquire."—and his hunt for the person who performed a fatal abortion on the hospital administrator's daughter, the movie is "sustained almost entirely by irrelevances," Canby says. But "because Mr. Edwards' 'Gunn,' 'A Shot in the Dark' and, apparently, his script writer, have a good deal of humor, these irrelevances become the movie's purpose, or at least, the reason for seeing it if you don't quite feel up to, say, 'The Sorrow and the Pity.'"

## Plays

"In Case of Accident," a play by Peter Simon, got an unfavorable review from Clive Barnes. "The play is written in that

heightened prose of Harold Pinter himself, or at least an approximation of it. Sentences float out like cartoon balloons, stylized and unreal. Nothing is ever fully explained. It takes more than warning pauses, stealthy glances and ambiguous thoughts to make a Pinter landscape." Ted Cornell directed the Eastside Playhouse production with "precisely that microscopic concentration on verbal detail that is characteristic of Pinter Hall's way with Pinter." Barnes said. The cast seemed "uncertain whether to play the entire evening as one of ironic fantasy or imaginative menace."

"Kaddish," Allen Ginsberg's play, based on his original poem of the same title, which was staged earlier this season by the Brooklyn Academy of Music, has been brought Off-Broadway to the Circle-in-the-Square Theatre. The Bernstein had only praise for the new staging. "The transference of Robert Kalin's fantastic multimedia staging (which makes brilliant use of film clips and TV cameras) has only been effected with considerable ingenuity," Barnes reported. However, the play looks "as effective in its new Elektra Street home as it did in Brooklyn," and Marilyn Chris is giving "one of the great performances of the season" as Ginsberg's mother, Naomi. "This is a tough, stark play," according to Barnes and Miss Chris's performance is "harrowing but also the kind of playing that you will never, ever forget."

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# AKZO Profits Tumble, Dividend Cut Proposed

ARNHEM, The Netherlands, April 7 (AP-DJ).—AKZO reported today a 23 percent drop in 1971 profits despite an 11 percent gain in sales and proposed a 10 percent cut in its annual dividend.

Net profit for the year totalled 184.4 million guilders (about \$68 million), or 6.81 guilders per share, on consolidated sales of 8,056 million guilders. In the year earlier period, the synthetic fibers, chemical and salt manufacturer earned 240.5 million guilders, or 9.25 guilders a share (on fewer shares outstanding), on sales of 7,249 million guilders.

The company proposed a final dividend payment for 1971 of 2.40 guilders a share, which, with the 1.20 guilders already paid, makes a total of 3.60 guilders for the year. In 1970, the annual payout totalled 4 guilders a share.

AKZO said that the situation of the West European rayon industry took an unexpected turn for the worse around the turn of the year. The overcapacity in this industry prompted it to announce yesterday a drastic reorganization of its Enka-Glanstoff chemical yarn division, including laying-off 5,700 workers in four countries.

AKZO said that turnover and prices of its other chemical sectors continued to be under pressure.

Performance of its coatings, pharmaceutical, detergents and other consumer product groups was termed reasonable to satisfactory.

## Japan Bank, MITI Differ On Strategy

TOKYO, April 7 (AP-DJ).—Kakuei Tanaka, Minister of International Trade and Industry (MITI), said today that the Bank of Japan should cut its discount rate by 0.5 to 1.25 percent.

The statement, which followed a cabinet meeting, came one day after Bank of Japan Governor Tadashi Sasaki told a press conference that he does not have any plans to cut the central bank's official lending rate. It was last reduced in December.

The comments of the two officials highlighted a difference of opinion on Japan's economic management that has been building for some time between the bank and MITI. MITI sources said MITI believes that the central bank has a fixation—the management of Japan's aggregate internal money market—at the expense of more flexible policies.

MITI believes that, although the aggregate money market has adequate liquidity at the moment, certain sectors, such as small business, are badly in need of lower lending rates. Japan's recession will be unduly prolonged unless certain hard-hit sectors are given additional assistance, MITI officials say.

Meanwhile, the Economic Planning Agency revised its monthly report for March, saying that, although Japan's recession has reached bottom, a rapid upswing cannot be expected in the near future. Final demand is still weak and the general economic trend will remain unchanged at least through the second quarter of 1972, the report said.

It noted sluggish capital spending and personal consumption trends, but saw some grounds for optimism in progress made to reduce excessive inventories. In addition, wholesale prices have firmed somewhat.

## Tender Offer By Bendix a First in Japan

TOKYO, April 7 (AP-DJ).—Success by Bendix Corp. of the United States in its open-market tender offer for about 5 percent of the equity of Jidosha Kiki, a Japanese auto parts maker, has resulted in a substantial number of inquiries from other U.S. firms interested in similar moves, sources at Yamachi Securities Co. said today.

Yamachi was the agent for the Bendix bid, which was the first post-war, open-market tender offer in Japan. Bendix acquired all of the 97,300 shares in Jidosha Kiki that it had sought at a price of 1,736 yen per share. The offer opened March 7 and closed April 6.

The acquisition raised Bendix's holdings in the Japanese firm to 20 percent from about 15.1 percent before the bid. A holding of more than 10 percent by a foreign entity in an existing Japanese company requires government permission.

Although the Yamachi source declined to give any details concerning what sort of companies had lodged tender-offer inquiries or what sort of Japanese concerns are attracting interest, the auto parts sector is believed to be one of the most likely locations of future bids.

Last month, for instance, North American Rockwell said it intends to raise its ownership of NKK Spring Co., an auto part maker, to 20 from about 11 percent. Stock prices of many Japanese auto parts companies have been rising sharply in recent weeks in anticipation of possible bids.

## EEC Bankers to Meet On Currency Margins

BRUSSELS, April 7 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market committee of central bank governors is expected to decide formally on Monday the starting date for narrowing the fluctuation margins between EEC currencies to a limit of 2.25 percent.

Finance ministers agreed in principle on this last month but left the responsibility for achieving it to central bank governors. The target date for implementation is July 1.

## Canada Price Index Up

OTTAWA, April 7 (Reuters).—Canada's consumer price index rose 0.1 percent in March and was 4.5 percent above March, 1971, the national statistics office said today.

# Trudeau Ends Plan to Meet Businessmen

## Aim Was 'Distorted' By Confidential Memo

OTTAWA, April 7 (NYT).—A three-day meeting at which 50 high-ranking international businessmen were to be briefed by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and cabinet members was abruptly canceled here yesterday.

Several executives of U.S.-based multinational corporations with bridges in Canada were among those expected to attend, at a fee of \$600 apiece, the sessions arranged by Business International Executive Services, whose head office is in New York.

A spokesman for Mr. Trudeau said the meeting, scheduled for April 17 to 19, was called off because a confidential memo promoting the event "created a situation and atmosphere that was not conducive to good discussions."

Distortion Charged

The memo that disturbed Mr. Trudeau was said to have described the coming gathering as "an unparalleled opportunity to suggest modification" of the government's forthcoming policy paper on foreign ownership of Canadian industries. This, said the spokesman, "distorted the purpose of the meeting."

The long-expect policy statement is still secret, although a number of leaks to the press indicate that Mr. Trudeau is strongly considering some restrictions on foreign takeover of Canadian businesses. Canada has never imposed restrictions on foreign investment, and today about two-thirds of all manufacturing and mining enterprises, as well as many distribution services, are controlled by foreigners, mostly Americans.

The head of Business International, Orrville L. Freeman, who was agriculture secretary in the Kennedy administration, expressed surprise at the reasons given by Canadian government sources for cancelling the conference.

Mr. Freeman said: "We agreed with the Canadian government to call off the round-table discussion because it was evident that its new policy on foreign investment would not be ready in time. This is what the meeting was to discuss and, without its being ready, we advised our clients that the meeting was untimely."

He said there was nothing unusual about the confidential meeting of business leaders and Canadian officials.

He said that Business International had been holding such meetings for the last 15 years, including recent sessions with the top leaders of the Soviet Union, France, India and the Common Market.

"When we have one of these meetings we take up the whole economic program of a country. It gives the leaders of the country an opportunity of comparing notes with leading business executives."

# U.S. Jobless Rate Up; Wholesale Prices Gain

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, April 7 (WP).—The Labor Department reported today that the nation's unemployment rate went back up to 5.9 percent last month, a sign of economic slack.

But the number of Americans holding jobs also rose more in March than in any month in the last five years, a sign of strong and continuing recovery.

The White House predicted that the recovery will be enough to bring the unemployment rate down to about 5 percent by year's end, the President's target.

The statistics are encouraging, President Ronald L. Reagan said in Florida.

The department also reported that the wholesale price index rose by only 0.1 percent in March, and that the controversial wholesale price of food actually declined. Farm product prices were down 1.3 percent, seasonally adjusted, and the price of food heading into supermarkets was down by 0.7 percent.

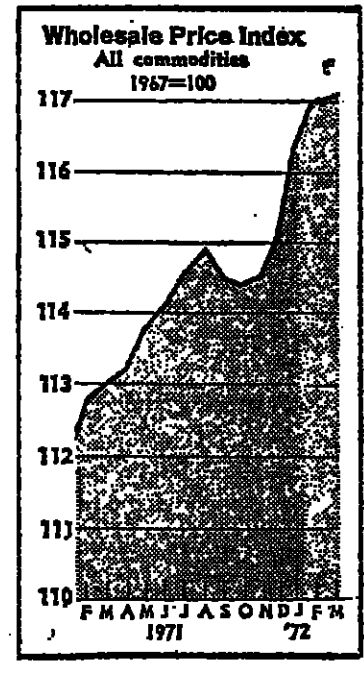
But industrial commodity prices, which make up the bulk of the wholesale price index, were up 0.3 percent, well above the administration's target.

As always, the administration's view that the monthly news was good was challenged by the Democrats and labor.

AFL-CIO president George Meany said that "the rise in both unemployment and the wholesale price index reveal the continuing economic mess confronting the American people."

The unemployment rate has hovered close to 6 percent for more than a year. It fell below that figure for the first two months of this year, and the administration spoke hopefully of a breakthrough.

Today, however, Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said that "we have been expecting that it would rise temporarily" after February's fall-off.



# Rate of Monetary Expansion In U.S. Spurts in Last Week

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, April 7 (NYT).—The rate of monetary expansion spurred upward this week as the Federal Reserve System poured funds into the money market, the Fed's weekly statement showed yesterday.

The monetary base, which largely determines future trends in the money supply, averaged \$22.4 billion in the week ended Wednesday, up about \$400 million from the previous week and almost \$2 billion from the comparable week a month earlier.

Figured at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate, the monetary base has grown 12.7 percent in the last three months, as compared to a 9.4 percent annual rate of growth in the last half of 1971.

Similarly, total reserves of Fed member banks, which rose sharply in the last week of March, climbed still higher to a daily average of \$27.7 billion in the week ended Wednesday.

In the last quarter, total reserves—which form the basis for expansion of bank credit—have risen at a 12 percent annual rate, in contrast to a 7.9 percent rate of gain in the last half year.

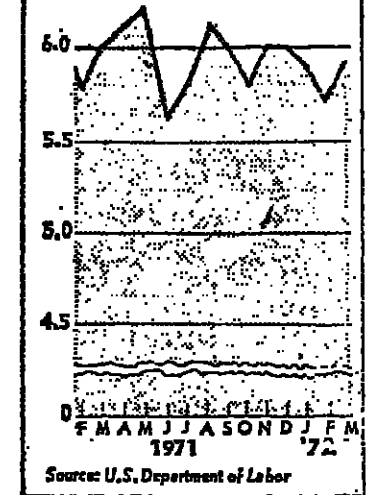
The money supply—considered a key determinant of future trends in the economy—averaged \$233.3 billion in the four weeks ended March 29, which represented a 9.4 percent annual rate of increase in the first quarter of 1972. In the first half of last year, the money supply rose at an 11.6 percent annual rate, but in the second half it was almost unchanged.

In its operations in the open market during the week, the Fed—which appears to be concerned with attempting to slow the recent sharp upward rise in short-term interest rates—added more than \$1 billion to its holdings of securities.

These purchases included almost \$300 million of government notes and bonds with maturities of longer than one year.

For the time being, its pumping of funds into the money market may be having an effect in slowing the recent increase in the cost of money—through economicists have shown that over a long period rapid rates of monetary expansion tend to produce higher, rather than lower, interest rates.

# Unemployment in U.S.



# Morgan's Net Dips Slightly

NEW YORK, April 7 (NYT).—J.P. Morgan & Co., the parent company of Morgan Guaranty Trust, New York's largest "wholesale" bank catering to large corporations, reported yesterday a slight decline in its operating earnings for the first quarter.

First Quarter 1972 1971

Item	1972	1971
Profits (millions)	\$20.63	\$20.84
Per Share	\$1.57	\$1.69
Profits (millions)	\$21.59	\$23.78
Per Share	\$1.73	\$1.85

a—Before securities.  
b—After securities.

The drop, to \$1.57 a share from \$1.69, reflected a narrowing in the profit margin, as gains in the bank's trust operations—as well as its miscellaneous "other" income—were more than offset by rising expenses and a sharp decline in bond-trading profits.

Total trading-account income was down almost 50 percent, to \$6.2 million from \$12.7 million last year.

The sharp slide in interest rates during much of the first quarter—including the prime rate on business loans—appeared to have had little net impact on earnings, since both income from loans and interest paid to others were little changed from the first three months of 1971.

However, profits on transactions in securities were substantially lower this year—\$1.1 million after related taxes against \$2.9 million—so that the company's net income declined to \$1.73 a share from \$1.85.

Scott Paper

Item	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	\$185.5	\$189.83
Profits (millions)	\$6.66	\$9.29
Per Share	0.25	0.27

# Italian Bank Rate Cut

ROME, April 7 (AP).—In an effort to encourage investment, the Italian central bank today lowered the discount rate—the rate it charges other banks to borrow money—from 4.5 percent. It also lowered the interest charged for loans secured by shares—to 3.5 from 4 percent.

# Profit-Taking Reversed, Dow Sets 3-Year High

By Vartan G. Varian

NEW YORK, April 7 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, pounded in the morning by profit-taking and worry over the new Communist offensive in South Vietnam, swung around to the win column by the final bell today in an impressive show of strength.

The Dow Jones industrial average, behind by 5 points at 11:30, improved steadily thereafter to finish with an advance of 3.16 at 962.60—a scant 4 percent away from achieving a breakthrough of 1,000.

For the week, the Dow bulled ahead nearly 22 points. It has climbed for the last six trading sessions, and is at the highest it has been since May, 1968.

Contributing to the growing optimism for stock prices is the expansion in two key areas—money supply and corporate profits—as well as the realization that South Vietnamese ground forces, rather than U.S. troops, bear the combat brunt.

Volume continued heavy at 19.90 million shares. Consolidated Foods, a food processing and service company, rose 1 to 40 as the volume leader after setting a 1972 low in the previous session. The company said it bought 271,300 shares of its own \$7 1/4 at \$40 a share and this represented the bulk of the 355,000 shares changing hands.

Among the actives were Amper, up 1 1/2 to 9 3/8; Chrysler, up 1 1/2 to 35 3/4; and Brown-Ferris Industries, up 1 5/8 to 35 3/4.

Crouse-Hinds rose 2 1/4 to 40 1/4, after reporting improved profits for the first quarter and also declaring a stock dividend.

Rite Aid, which did not open for trading until the afternoon, slumped 3 5/8 to 47 3/4 in response to the announcement of plans for a combination public offering of 1.5 million shares. However, this recently-split stock has shown a sharp runup in price.

Both British Petroleum and Blue Bell came in for some rough sledding. British Petroleum fell 1/2 to 12 7/8 after its chairman said the present outlook for the giant oil concern is "extremely discouraging." Blue Bell fell 2 3/4 to 45 1/4. The company's chairman confirmed a brokerage report that the company had what was described as a "flat" fiscal second quarter.

The American Stock Exchange index closed at 28.31, up .07.

Asamera Oil was most active, rising 2 1/8 to 22. Tokheim was Great Western Union gained 1 1/8 to 13 7/8. It has drafted a letter of intent to sell its Great Western Sugar Co. to a producers' cooperative.

Wang Laboratories rose 6 1/4 to 55 1/4. The company said it expects to report earnings for the March quarter of 20 cents to 23 cents a share, compared with 16 cents a year earlier.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index of industrials rose 1.13 to 141.56.

The most heavily traded counter issue for the second consecutive session was Pennzoil Offshore Gas, which added 1/2. Turnover on the counter market eased slightly to 11.3 million shares from 11.92 million on Thursday.

# Last of Ailing Brokers Hale

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, April 7 (WP).—The price tag for the "rescue" of F.L. Du Pont, Glor, Forgan & Co. reached a final total of \$79 million yesterday—up from an original estimate of \$5 million in November, 1970—as the firm announced it has reached compromise with all New York Stock Exchange capital requirements and ended special agreements that allowed it to continue in business since last May.

Morton H. Meyerson, president of Du Pont, Glor, Forgan, the successor firm, said the investment group headed by Texas millionaire H. Ross Perot has added \$24 million, bringing the firm well above NYSE requirements.

Mr. Perot, acting through PHM Corp., invested \$55 million in Du Pont last May. In yesterday's action, he added \$9 million in the form of municipal bonds and PHM turned over to the firm the NYSE's indemnification for \$15 million, making up the final total.

The Du Pont firm was the last of the major brokerage houses threatened with liquidation as a result of the financial and operational crisis in the securities industry. The firm was taken over by the Perot-led group last May. At the time, the NYSE agreed to indemnify PHM for up to \$15 million in losses and permitted the firm to continue in business while records were researched in an attempt to recover losses, although it was technically in violation of exchange capital rules.

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# One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interest rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

April 7, 1972	Previous
Spot (48 per cent)	2.890
Belg. fr. (A.)	43.78-73
Belg. fr. (B.)	43.98-44.00
Deutsche mark	3.17
Danish krona	6.9810-10
Ecu	26.90-27.00
Fr. fr. (A)	4.768-77
Fr. fr. (B)	5.037-39
Guilder	3.367-71
Swedish krona	4.30
Lira	82.30-70
Pound	64.54-55
Schilling	23.08-10
Sw. krona	4.740-50
Swiss franc	5.620-30
Yen	203.00

(a)—Free. (b)—Commercial.

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# FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

**Zeiss Ikon Drops Camera Business**

Zeiss Ikon is ending production of cameras and other photo equipment because of heavy losses. Production will be phased out in the next 12 to 15 months at its Stuttgart plant, where expensive camera models are built. Last year it closed its Voigtlander plant, where lower-priced cameras were produced. The company reported a loss of 18.9 million deutsche marks for the year ended Sept. 30, 1971, and expects a loss "at about the same size as last year." Withdrawal from camera production means Zeiss Ikon will concentrate manufacturing on safety locks, lighting equipment and projectors. The move is expected to halve the company's sales of 182 million DM.

**Nissan Exports to West Germany**

Nissan Motor of Tokyo has decided to export small-sized autos, such as the Datsun 1800 and 1200 models, to West Germany beginning late this month. The exports, which have been approved by the German government, are expected to total 2,000 to 2,500 units this year, the company said.

**Germans Negotiate Russian Credit**

Deutsche Bank reports that, as manager of a West German group, it is negotiating about a 1.2 billion deutsche mark credit to the Soviet Union's foreign trade bank in connection with the German steel tube-Soviet natural gas trade agreement.

**Sears Sees Excellent First Quarter**

Sears, Roebuck & Co. expects an excellent first quarter and good sales volume in 1972, president Arthur Wood reports. The forecast is based on an excellent first quarter following a "marked upward turn in consumer confidence and continued growth in housing starts resulting in strong demand for durable goods."

**Anacoda Exploration Program**

Anacoda plans to continue an active exploration program in Australia even though development work has been suspended at two properties in the western section of that continent. These properties are held under a joint venture agreement, with Anacoda as manager owning 60 percent, Conzinc Riotinto of Australia owning 20 percent and NBEHC Holdings owning 15 1/3 percent. "We have abundant faith in the mineral potential of Australia and we intend to press forward with a search for new discoveries," says Robert C. Weed, president of Anacoda's primary metals division.

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**CONVENING NOTICE**

Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING which is going to be held on April 25th, 1972, at 15:30 o'clock at the Company's head office in Luxembourg with the following agenda:

**AGENDA**

1. Reports of the board of directors and the statutory auditor
2. Approval of the balance-sheet and profit and loss statement as at December 31st, 1971;
3. Discharge of the directors and of the statutory auditor
4. Statutory elections;
5. Miscellaneous.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

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# American Stock Exchange Trading

هكذا من الله



1972	Stocks and Bonds	Sis. 700	High	Low	Net Change
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 ORFIOLE, HENRIAD BILLY GLENN  
 WILLIAMS, GAROLD JONNE EDUARD  
 SAUND, GUYSON AUSTIN EUGENE  
 THOMPSON, OTIS HENRY THOMAS  
 BAYNE, LUGEN EDDIE ROBERT  
 BAYNE, LUGEN EDDIE ROBERT  
 TAMMANY, ARMORIED SINARD  
 AMER, SLIDE HART EVITT  
 STEEP, EVEN ELEAN SINK  
 BARD, DORRIN GLOBAL HENRY  
 BEAD, INELIN CLEW GOND  
 BAYNE, LUGEN EDDIE ROBERT  
 RADIO, SURFEE ARNOLD  
 STUMP, BERVE ANAS ECK  
 EYES, SAE NIP PSIR  
 LAST, TALO ROADSTER  
 US, GERALD SPEED MADE  
 PALMER, ELLA AMAIN DOAG  
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15 Gateway city	43 The stars against	73 Prosemen	96 Musical place	124 School: first					
16 Abbr.	44 View of	74 Earthly	97 A.J. Tuck, e.g.	125 School: second					
16 More slavery	45 Paper size	75 Weight of Japan	98 Doest: Suziki	126 Spinal bones					
17 Tax	46 Oriental ell	76 Greek content	99 Gaseous weapon	127 Counter-suit					
18 Spiritual ell	47 Bacteri	77 Demand	100 Affirmatives	128 Disputed					
19 English	48 Gym car	78 B.R.K.R. areas	101 Affirmatives	129 Press					
20 dramatics	49 Sex wealth	79 O.T. book	102 Not	130 Present next					
21 Good	50 Not unusual	80 Revival	103 Asian	131 Gaseous					
22 Ellis the silk	51 Spiritual	81 Nervous	104 Fine landless	132 Wilder					
23 The 60 Across	52 Knowledge	82 Marrow	105 Abbr.	133 Sin strike					
24 ... the days	53 Name for a	83 Kitchen item	106 Racy	134 Better					
25 of com's	54 Marine	84 Silkworm	107 Makers	135 Work with milk					
26 (N.W. Bible)	55 Add turf	85 Kendo item	108 Makers	136 Notifying, gentle					
27 33	56 Burr	86 Corroctive	109 Particular	137 N.W. zone					
28 Election	57 Benzell	87 Holmes	110 Tax advice	138 Excessively					
29 Katharina	58 Indian state	88 Corroctive	111 Tax advice	139 Excessively					
30 Corrupt	59 Not robust	89 Holmes	112 Tax advice	140 Excessively					
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